

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 179

12 September 1980

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FURTHER BELGIAN POSTPONEMENT OF MISSILE DECISION NOTED

LD120426 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Brussels, 11 Sep, TASS--The Government of Belgium has again postponed a decision on the development of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the country's territory. This was stated by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in an interview with the newspaper LE SOIR. He pointed out that Belgium in principle agrees to the decision of the NATO Council's December session but will take later a decision concerning the deployment of missiles in its territory.

As is known, in accordance with the decisions of the NATO Council's December session of 1979, it is planned to deploy 48 cruise missiles in Belgium out of the aggregate number of 572 medium-range missiles which are to be deployed in a number of West European countries. From the very outset the dangerous plans of the NATO military aroused a wave of indignation in Belgium. Differences over the problem have sharply intensified inside the government coalition as well. By virtue of all those reasons, in December 1979 the government postponed a decision on the question of deploying new missiles in its territory originally before June this year. By that date, however, owing to the remaining contradictions between the partners for the ruling coalition the government proved unable to take a decision "for reasons of internal policy".

The statement by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens about another postponement of a decision about the 'Eurostrategic missiles' is indicative of the remaining serious differences in the government despite the pressure which Washington and the NATO bosses exert on Belgium lately.

The NATO leaders are also exasperated by the fact that Holland has likewise postponed for two years a decision on deployment of U.S. nuclear-missile systems in its territory.

HARRIMAN CITED ON SALT II AS FIRST DISARMAMENT STEP

LD111537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Call by A. Harriman"]

[Text] San Francisco, 6 September--A. Harriman, the prominent U.S. diplomat and former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, has called for the immediate ratification of the SALT II treaty. "We can and must make progress in curbing the dangerous arms race. The SALT II treaty, approved and signed by the USSR and U.S. Government, must be ratified as soon as possible. This is only the next but still a very important step toward limiting strategic arms," he stressed.

Criticizing supporters of the "hard line" with regard to the USSR, supporters who are striving for a change in the terms of the signed treaty, Harriman said: "It may be possible to achieve a more substantial arms reduction more quickly during talks on a SALT III than by attempts to renew the discussions on the SALT II treaty, which sets quite definite and important limitations on nuclear arms."

Harriman stressed the importance of the proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev on beginning a constructive dialogue on lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. He noted that the U.S. NATO allies are showing great interest in this. However, it is difficult to hope for substantial progress in these talks without ratification of the SALT II treaty.

He also pointed out that the SALT II treaty "meets the interests of U.S. national security." Should it fail to be ratified, "the danger of nuclear war will grow still more and the arms race will become even harder to control and will require vaster resources than ever, which will have a harmful effect on the state of the country's economy."

USTINOV, KULIKOV, OTHER WARSAW PACT LEADERS WATCH MANEUVERS

LD102042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The "Comradeship in Arms" 80 exercises are continuing. They are being held in the year of the 20th anniversary of the setting up of the Warsaw Pact. During the exercises the troops of the allied armies are demonstrating their increased might and cohesion and their ability to cooperate successfully in conditions of present-day combat actions.

The progress of the exercises was observed by Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister; the defense ministers of the fraternal countries and Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Assessment of Maneuvers

LD112246 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep, (TASS)--A meeting was held in the area of the "Brotherhood in Arms-80" exercises today between General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council, Chairman of the GDR National Defense Council Erich Honecker, and the defence ministers of the socialist states, which are taking part in the exercises as well as with military leaders of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The high results, which were demonstrated in the course of the exercises, were unanimously evaluated as an expression of the unity and cohesion of the defence alliance of the socialist countries, an evidence of the readiness of the fraternal armies to defend reliably the gains of socialism from all imperialist intrigues. The participants in the meeting stressed that the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries are ready any time to carry out their honorary peace mission under the tested leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties.

SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BUCHAREST

LD102102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a conference of deputy foreign ministers of the socialist countries has been held in Bucharest. Taking part were the USSR, Ukraine and Belorussia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Vietnam. Also present were representatives of the CEMA Secretariat. The participants at the conference exchanged opinions on aspects of the agenda of the forthcoming routine session of the UN General Assembly. The conference took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Today, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, received the heads of the delegations which took part in the conference. Also today, Andrei gave a dinner in their honor.

CUBAN UN DIPLOMAT KILLED BY TERRORISTS IN NEW YORK

LD120944 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 12 Sep (TASS)--Cuban counter-revolutionaries who have dug in in the United States have committed a bloody terrorist act. Felix Garcia Rodriguez, attache of Cuba's Permanent Mission at the United Nations, was shot dead in New York. The terrorist organisation "Omega-7" claimed responsibility for the crime in a phone call to the Associated Press news agency. "Omega-7" repeatedly committed terrorist acts in recent years against the missions of Cuba and other socialist countries at the United Nations.

It is noteworthy that "Omega-7" and other similar gangs of Cuban counter-revolutionaries operate with connivance from the U.S. authorities which, as is known, are obliged to ensure the security of all foreign representatives at the United Nations.

Terrorist counter-revolutionary organisations of the Cuban rabble who found shelter in the United States have committed in recent years tens of terrorist actions. They are responsible for murders, explosions and armed provocations against Cuba's mission to the United Nations, Cuban citizens and Americans who favour normalisation of relations between the United States and Cuba.

A bomb was set off on December 29 last year at the building of the Cuban Permanent Mission to the United Nations, a few days later explosion occurred in the building of the theater and concert complex Lincoln Center where a performance by a Cuban ensemble was to take place. "Omega-7" murdered Cuban lawyer Negrin, exploded a bomb at the building of the USSR Mission to the United Nations and perpetrated other armed provocations.

The American press repeatedly indicated that the Washington authorities and U.S. special services are well informed of the activities of "Omega-7" and other similar gangs. The U.S. authorities know not only the location of the headquarters of those organisations, but also the names of all their leaders and members. It is only by inactivity of U.S. secret services and direct patronage of the local authorities that it is possible to explain the continuing provocations by the terrorist organisations which do not stop at murders and other acts of terror against representatives of the socialist countries.

IZVESTIYA DERIDES 'CONCERN' FOR LDC AT UN SPECIAL SESSION

LD111039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from S. Nikonov "Word Today" roundup: "The Velvet Glove..."]

[Text] A UN General Assembly special session on economic questions is under way in New York. Its aim is to elaborate common positions of principle on questions of establishing just economic relations in the world. But through the will of certain Western representatives the serious debates are sometimes turned into retellings of old "anecdotes."

For instance, what is the point of tiresome verbiage about all but "paternal" love which the West says it feels toward the developing countries? Those countries have long since become convinced that the West's promises, all its lavishly promised cornucopias and lands of milk and honey...turn out in fact to be heavy fetters for their weak economies.

As has often happened in the past, the U.S. representative broke all records for hypocrisy in his speech. He took great pains not to stint words of love and concern for the developing countries. And this at a time when the present Washington administration is imposing discriminatory tariffs on goods imported from developing countries and turning U.S. exports into an instrument of "punishment" for the disobedient and American bank loans into a tenacious "lasso" around the neck of the latest victim. Surely the delegates could not forget the American nuclear missile "cudgel" which constantly threatens exporters of strategic raw material?

That is why the head of the American delegation did not win applause although he dwelt on the "special responsibility" of the United States and other Western powers toward the developing countries!

OPENING SESSION OF CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING EXAMINED

LD111515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Reliable Security for Europe: Opening of Madrid Meeting's Preparatory Stage"]

[Text] Madrid, 9 September--Sessions of the preparatory stage of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states began here today.

Delegations from 33 European countries, the United States and Canada are participating in the sessions. The Soviet delegation is headed by Yu.V. Dubinin, USSR ambassador to Spain. The session participants are faced with the task of resolving organizational and procedural questions relating to the main Madrid meeting, which will open 11 November.

At the first session Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca delivered a speech welcoming the participants and guests, who filled the auditorium of the Palace of Congresses. He declared that the Madrid meeting is linked in people's consciousness with hopes for peace.

The Madrid meeting is arousing great interest throughout the world. More than 1,000 journalists are expected to cover its work.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are going to the Madrid forum with the firm intention of promoting its success. They believe that, given the good will and joint efforts of all the states participating in the Madrid meeting and given their readiness to seek and find mutually acceptable solutions, there exists the possibility of concluding the meeting in the Spanish capital by agreeing on practical steps on military and political aspects of European security and on the development of cooperation in all spheres.

As was pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee document published after the recent Crimea meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of fraternal socialist countries, the chief effort in Madrid should be concentrated on coordinating practical steps to realize the provisions of all sections of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki. The reaching of agreement regarding holding an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament would be of especially great significance. Precisely such an approach is essential to the success of the international forum, to holding it in a constructive spirit and to formulating accords which will contribute to the process of easing international tension, to the strengthening of the peoples' security and to cooperation and peace.

Kravtsov Warning to West

LD111443 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 36, 5 Sep 80 pp 5-6

[V. Kravtsov article: "Madrid-Bound"]

[Text] Representatives of the 35 countries whose highest leaders signed the Helsinki Final Act 5 years ago are now converging on Madrid. The preparatory stage will begin there 9 September for the meeting of representatives of states which took part in the all-European conference (known as the main meeting), which, as was decided 2 years ago, will open 11 November 1980, also in the Spanish capital.

There is reason to believe that Madrid has prepared well for these events. At the delegations' disposal is the specially refurbished Palace of Congresses, where the optimum working conditions have been created, as the Spanish press reports. It is now up to the Madrid meeting to lead to results which accord with the interests of detente and the cause of strengthening security and expanding cooperation in Europe.

Organizational questions relating to the main meeting are to be resolved in Madrid in September: the agenda, work procedure, approximate duration and so forth are to be determined. Judging from the attitude of the participating states, there are no insuperable difficulties as regards resolving these questions. That is, of course, on condition that people occupy themselves in Madrid with the matters which are the subject of the meeting's work and if at this stage we do not come across people who love to attack the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

What is, so to speak, the disposition of political forces on the eve of the Madrid meeting?

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, in accordance with their principled course of peace and international cooperation, advocate the success of the Madrid parley. What does this mean, as the fraternal states see it? It means that the Madrid meeting must be held in such a key and conclude with such results as to strengthen the detente policy, and this in all the main salients defined by the Final Act--that long-term program for European peace. A positive outcome in Madrid would be of particular significance in the present, more complex international conditions. It would promote the improvement not only of the European atmosphere, but of the international climate in general. The preparatory work must also be subordinated to the task of the constructive conduct of the main meeting. And the Soviet delegation will indeed be operating in that spirit at the September meeting, which is intended to resolve organizational and procedural questions.

How can positive results be ensured in Madrid? The socialist countries give a clear answer to this too. The answer is formulated in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, adopted in Warsaw at summit level in May 1980.

Above all, the fraternal states stress, a businesslike atmosphere, and not an atmosphere of polemics and confrontation, must prevail in Madrid. The Helsinki accords envisage that at meetings like the Madrid meeting there must be an "in-depth exchange of opinions both on the fulfillment of the Final Act provisions and tasks defined by the conference, and, in the context of questions discussed at the conference, on improving mutual relations between states, consolidating security and developing cooperation in Europe, and developing the detente process in future." The Soviet Union and the other socialist states advocate that the center of gravity focus on the drafting of practical measures designed to serve the cause of Europe's becoming increasingly a continent of lasting peace.

A priority place among these practical measures--and this is dictated by life itself--must be occupied by steps aimed at resolving such a tremendous and acute problem as that of curbing the arms race. The Madrid conference could contribute in a way appropriate to its potential and nature to the cause of extending detente in Europe to the military sphere. This will happen if it proves possible to reach agreement in Madrid on convening in the near future a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The socialist states put forward the idea of such a conference in May 1979. The adoption of a decision at the Madrid meeting to hold the conference would transfer the materialization of this idea to a practical plane and open doors for discussion at an authoritative forum with the participation of all 35 states of various proposals in the sphere of military detente and disarmament. And such proposals have been made not only by the Warsaw Pact countries but also by France, Sweden and Finland. A policy decision on convening a conference would be a very important result for the Madrid meeting. This would in itself ensure its success.

At the same time the socialist countries do not believe we should confine ourselves to this. They advocate progress in the implementation of the Final Act as a whole. Here the socialist countries propose selecting beforehand and, if possible, agreeing on two or three questions from each main section of the Final Act on which concrete decisions could be reached in Madrid. Incidentally, such work is already underway in the course of bilateral consultations between various participating states between whom there is a fairly intensive diplomatic exchange. Such a "sifting" of questions could be continued "behind the scenes" at the preparatory meeting in Madrid, where representatives of all 35 states will be assembled. A range of questions on which general agreement could be reached is also beginning to emerge. They concern improving economic ties, industrial cooperation, power industry questions--which are very urgent now--ties in the sphere of culture, education, art and the preservation of the cultural heritage, the exchange of information and contacts between people.

In a word, the socialist states demonstrate with their entire policy that objective opportunities do exist for the Madrid meeting to take place in a businesslike way and to end--unlike the preceding Belgrade meeting--with concrete results in the implementation of the Final Act. Many West European states, as far as can be judged from statements by their responsible leaders (one example is FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt's statement on the positive intentions with which his country is approaching Madrid), want the Madrid meeting to impart new impetus to the all-European process which began so favorable in Helsinki 5 years ago. A position of particular goodwill with respect to the Madrid meeting is occupied by the neutral and nonaligned states of Europe--Finland, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and others. And many European states belonging to the North Atlantic bloc are keen not to miss the chance offered by Madrid for new steps to implement the Helsinki accords.

However, there is no shortage of statements of quite a different order. Most of them come from the United States, and also from Britain and certain other very close U.S. allies. People in those countries make no secret of their intentions of using the Madrid meeting for purposes which have nothing to do with the tasks confronting it. This purpose is to exert pressure on the Soviet Union on any pretext: be it events in Afghanistan, the notorious "human rights" in their hypocritical bourgeois interpretation, or the imaginary nonfulfillment of the Final Act's provisions on the part of socialist countries. In the fever of chauvinist sentiments now being whipped up by the United States, militarist circles are not shrinking from overt statements that the Madrid meeting should present the Soviet Union with ultimatums of some kind. If it does not agree to them--and they know in advance that it will not agree--then the meeting should be wrecked. Although such statements are isolated occurrences, nonetheless they are disturbing inasmuch as they reveal a clear disregard for problems which are of profound concern to all Europeans. After all, if some people in the United States are prepared to sacrifice all-European progress, this can hardly be advantageous to West Europe.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are not the first to start propaganda battles at international forums. But if the desire to conduct the conference in a spirit of propagandist confrontation prevails in Madrid as it did at the Belgrade meeting, then attacks on the Soviet Union and its allies will receive a fitting rebuff. We are opposed to the negative experience of Belgrade being transplanted to Spanish soil. Practical resolutions and compromises between different viewpoints can be found in conditions of mutual respect and the desire to understand each other and not to shout each other down. In effect two paths are open to the Western participants in the meeting. [paragraph continues]

Either businesslike work in Madrid and, correspondingly, the achievement of real results to the benefit of all Europeans; or the path of polemics and mutual accusations, which will certainly not change the Soviet Union's policy but will spoil the political atmosphere in Madrid and undermine the possibility of effective work. The Soviet Union is resolutely in favor of the first path. But if battle is forced upon it, it is ready for that too.

Because of the policy implemented by the United States and also by Beijing, the situation in the world on the eve of the Madrid meeting is not better but worse than before the last meeting, in Belgrade. It will probably be not easier but more difficult to achieve positive results in Madrid than in Belgrade. But this does not mean that the task of conducting the meeting constructively is impossible. Everything will depend on the political will both of all 36 states which took part in the all-European conference and of their leaders.

Moscow's recent proposal on starting talks on medium-range missiles in Europe simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the question of American forward-based nuclear facilities has been greeted very favorably by the broadest public and assessed positively by political circles in many Western countries. This is by no means the only peace-loving initiative (let us recall only the proposals submitted by the socialist countries recently at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe), and it promotes the creation of a favorable background for the Madrid dialogue too. Many West European states are aware that if detente stumbles in Madrid too, there is no knowing how things will go in the all-European process--and indeed, whether things will progress at all. All this increases the states' responsibility for success in Madrid, on which hopes are pinned for breathing new life into the policy of peaceful coexistence.

'Psychological Warfare'

LD120422 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Vadim Nekrosov commentary]

[Text] In Madrid, representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and another 32 countries are at present laying the ground for a full-scale meeting of the parties to the Helsinki accords. Generally speaking, two approaches to these accords are becoming evident. One of them may be described as purely utilitarian and pragmatic. Its advocates maintain that at Helsinki the Western powers complied with Moscow's wishes for finalizing the results of World War II in Europe and undertook not to refashion the map of Europe by war. But in exchange they insisted that the Soviet Union make a series of concessions on what they term humanitarian principles. Wittingly or unwittingly the supporters of this approach who include many British periodicals, forget the years of the cold war and the atmosphere of general hostility and suspicion that it gave rise to. They actually treat international relaxation as some fleeting episode and apply to the Helsinki Final Act the yardstick of the market place: you give me this, I'll give you that, and we'll see who gets the best bargain.

The other approach takes into account all the dangerous realities in the cold war, which preceded the Helsinki accords. This approach recognizes the great significance and the progress made in improving political, economic and other cooperation in the period since Helsinki. It exhibits an awareness of the dire consequences that a continued nuclear arms race could have for the whole of mankind. This is the approach of statesmen and public circles really concerned with the general prospects of global progress. For them the meaning of the Final Act is not confined to a mere foreign policy transaction. As the Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, said, the Helsinki document, like the United Nations Charter, facilitates civilization's advance to a new and higher level of international relations.

The world today faces truly supreme decisions. Most important of all, it has to find ways of stopping the continued stockpiling of nuclear weapons. It has to decide what can and should be done so that the dangers of the present situation do not get out of hand. Obviously, the market place approach cannot contribute to such decisions. Yet this seems to be the approach of many political leaders in Washington and London. Once again, just as at the previous Belgrade meeting of the parties to the Helsinki accords, the problem of human rights in the Soviet Union has been brought forth. The fact that this is being done with an ulterior motive becomes obvious when one observes how the human rights champions fear the opposite side, while presenting their own side as being of angel white innocence. This is being done with an utter disregard for numerous facts cited by the Soviet side, in refutation of the unwarranted charges made. It is being done with an utter disregard for the Soviet explanation that the West holds no monopoly on the truth in interpreting human rights.

In this context I would like to draw your attention to the dangerous posture adopted by those Western circles that would like to derail the policy of relaxation of international tensions. These circles would like to emasculate the Madrid meeting by turning it into yet another arena of psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The desire to prevent such an emasculation of the Madrid meetings seems to me to be the dominant trend internationally in the preparations for it now getting under way. This is fully in keeping with the views expressed here in the Soviet capital. It is being said here that the Madrid meeting can be a success if all the parties to it adopt a constructive approach to the problems before it; and a constructive approach in the present conditions means including in the agenda first and foremost the most important but feasible tasks, whose accomplishment would advance the implementation of the Final Act in all its principal aspects. The meeting would acquire particular weight if it decides on convening a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe. The fact that this has already been supported not only by the Soviet Union and the West European socialist countries but also by France, Sweden and Finland, lend to this proposal additional practical meaning.

'LIES, SLANDER' AGAINST 'REAL SOCIALISM' CURRENT PROPAGANDA PITCH

LD111429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 80 p 6

[V. Nekrasov article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front"; "Tool To Undermine Detente"]

[Text] In recent months many bourgeois propaganda organs have been persistently maintaining that international relations are returning to the cold war times. This viewpoint is being presented so importunately that it is becoming obvious that certain circles in the West are seeking to bury detente and revive in politics the anti-Soviet stereotypes of thinking which were typical 30 years ago. But however the present U.S. leaders and the militarist NATO circles associated with them may endeavor to use the exacerbation of international tension, which they have brought about, to oppose historical changes and the shift in the correlation of forces in the world arena, their policy is encountering growing resistance from the broad people's masses and reluctance among realistically minded Western figures to lose the fruits which detente has yielded.

"A political struggle is taking place in the world arena," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech in Alma-Ata, "between the forces advocating peace, respect for the peoples' rights and the relaxation of tension and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression."

There is every reason for the progressive forces to succeed in this struggle. The states of real socialism have scaled new heights in economic, scientific and technical development. The achievement of military-strategic equilibrium between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism was, as the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum pointed out, a gain of fundamental, historic significance. Imperialism's enforced retreat in a number of sectors of the extensive frontline of the struggle being waged by the forces of national and social liberation is exacerbated by the capitalist system's acute economic crisis. It is no accident that even many bourgeois figures see the present crisis as a prelude to a further decline of capitalist society and to a still greater discrediting of traditional bourgeois-democratic institutions in the masses' eye. "A serious threat hangs over our common interest," U.S. President Carter declared in an interview, referring to the range of problems besetting the Western world.

At the same time the authority of Marxist-Leninist teaching is higher than ever throughout the world, and the strength of its influence on millions of people and the strength of the example of the countries of real socialism, where the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin are being implemented, is greater than ever. This also cannot fail to frighten the monopoly bourgeoisie, which is incapable of countering the theory of scientific socialism with anything viable.

In this situation it is not hard to see why the positive changes occurring in the world meet with such fierce resistance from imperialist reaction. Western militarist circles, primarily in the United States, are stepping up their actions against detente and seeking a way out of the present situation through increasing foreign policy aggressiveness.

Imperialism is seeking some kind of new edition of the cold war policy, in which propaganda and sociopsychological aspects assume increasing significance.

Imperialist propaganda media aim, above all, at concentrating their thrust against the countries of real socialism. A subversive, provocative campaign is conducted against them, not letting up for a single day. Western propaganda organs do their utmost deliberately to distort the picture of the views, morals and ideals of working people in the countries of real socialism and to slander their successes and the socialist community states' peace-loving foreign policy.

An increasingly important role in the imperialist forces' actions is being played by attempts to cause turmoil in and, if possible, to split the ranks of the anti-imperialist movement by foisting onto it incorrect assessments of the international situation. Imperialism is making a tremendous effort to indoctrinate Western public opinion for the purpose of preventing its radicalization and departure from bourgeois "values." This also dictated, in particular, the ballyhoo over the imaginary violation of human rights in socialist countries.

The plans for strengthening the private-ownership order gamble one of their main stakes on spreading the myth of the Soviet and general communist "threat" to the West. This myth is not new and is pretty moth-eaten, but for want of anything better imperialist propagandists are once again dragging it out into the light.

Slander against communism was also used in the past to justify the reactionary domestic and foreign policy course of countries of the capitalist West. In attempts to isolate communist parties from the people the most shameless means of slander, threats and lies are now being employed against communist leaders and the policies of communist parties, which are the most consistent fighters against monopoly capital, for peace and against imperialism's aggressive policy.

Every bout of anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria has a clearly expressed class thrust. Only the sequence of targets changes. At the present stage the Soviet peace policy and the ideas of peace and cooperation championed by the communist movement have been chosen as the target. By distorting them, reactionary propaganda hopes to distract the masses' attention from the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat. Thus anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, which imperialist propaganda has always combined in a single whole, are being made an instrument to block disarmament measures and to whip up and "justify" the arms race.

Ascribing to socialism features totally alien to it, the organizers and conductors of this campaign stop at nothing to sow mistrust and hostility among peoples, to introduce confusion and perplexity into the state of minds and to create a public atmosphere in which it is easier to overcome the resistance of broad sections of the population to militarist plans. Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have been turned, as the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum pointed out, into a tool of struggle "not only against the USSR and the other socialist community countries, not only against communists, but also against all enemies of war and peace-loving forces, into a means of undermining detente."

Day after day bourgeois mass news and propaganda media present the self-seeking interests of forces engaged in sabotaging detente as the interests of virtually all mankind. The intensity of the current campaign aimed at confusing, above all, the petit-bourgeois and ideologically affiliated masses of the capitalist countries' populations and poisoning their minds with nationalist intoxication is truly unprecedented. "They resort to this smokescreen," G. Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, says, "to persuade Americans that they should resign themselves to new sacrifices, to a policy of strict economy and to new calls for belt tightening and, at the same time, to create the impression that those opposed to this attack against the people's living standards are taking an anti-American, unpatriotic stand at odds with the national interest and with ensuring the country's security. They are trying to use anti-Sovietism to divert the American people's attention from the policy and practice of racism and oppression in their own country and, at the same time, to fan prejudice, fanaticism, nationalism and pseudopatriotism...."

Shameless anti-Sovietism, progressive politicians emphasize, represents a huge danger to the cause of peace. It has many facets and faces. But it is not hard to detect in it the common factor which constitutes the basis of both its method and its substance. As for the method, it finds expression in the use of deception in the broadest sense of the word. But as regards the substance, it can be said that lately it has been concentrated, above all, in the thesis of the "Soviet military threat."

Today, for example, it is used to try to justify Washington's so-called "new nuclear strategy," which essentially boils down to an attempt to make nuclear war "more acceptable" to public opinion.

The whole diversity of anti-imperialist processes occurring in the modern world underpins the slanderous "threat" thesis. The growing determination of the peoples and of all progressive and peace-loving forces to end imperialism's bellicose and oppressive policy is passed off as "the Soviet military threat." The struggle for peaceful coexistence and detente, to end the arms race and for freedom and social progress is passed off as the same "threat." The economic, social and foreign policy mess in capitalist countries is blamed on increasing "Soviet pressure." As the French weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR wrote, it is possible to shift with impunity onto the "Soviet threat" the blame for all the alarms and troubles which arise for quite different reasons, and thereby create a picture of "grave danger."

Early in 1980 the West, and the United States above all, chose the events in Afghanistan as the chief ground for intensifying the hysterical campaign of lies and slander. As always, its purpose was to block international efforts to lessen the military danger and to reduce the arms race. Depicting the actions of the Soviet Union, which came to the assistance of a friendly neighboring country's people at a difficult moment, as a stage in some sort of "Soviet expansion" toward "warm water," under cover of this propaganda smokescreen imperialism is reckoning on extending the sphere of its military presence in the oil-rich regions of the Middle and Near East. Its support for the aggressive policy of Israel's ruling circles, Egypt's involvement in implementing the plans being cherished by Washington with regard to these regions and the unprecedented pressure on Iran are the most graphic examples of this.

Contrary to the principles of peaceful coexistence approved in the Final Act of the all-European conference, aggressive imperialist circles are still pinning their hopes on military strength in international affairs. And the profits being made by concerns out of increasing the pace of rearmament play a significant role here. Covering up the real motives for the arms race and for fueling tension by falsifying Soviet foreign policy and slandering the communist movement, imperialism's aggressive circles are nurturing plans to undermine international cooperation, weaken the socialist countries and deal with national liberation movements.

The fueling of tension under cover of shameless anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda in order to intensify military preparations can assume very dangerous forms. "This aggressiveness can be curbed," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "only by the might and the sensible policy of peace-loving states and by the peoples' determination to frustrate the dangerous plans of those who lay claim to world supremacy."

The indefatigable exposure of the anti-Soviet, anticommunist myths being spread by the bourgeois propaganda machine is also called upon to play an important role in thwarting imperialism's aggressive impulses.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM PRAISED AT TASHKENT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD111504 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Tashkent, 11 Sep, TASS--The participants in the Moslem conference, which is under way in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, visited the Council of Ministers of that Soviet Central Asian republic. The guests was received by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan, Foreign Minister Minavar Tursunov.

The Soviet Constitution ensures equal rights and possibilities to all the citizens. The Constitution protects the rights of all believers, both Moslems and those who profess other religions.

"Every person, who visited the land of the soviets, can become convinced of the freedom of religion and the right to religious beliefs", said one of the participants in the conference Ahmed Ben Muhammed Zabbara, the supreme mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic. "As to me personally, I paid 13 visits to the Soviet Union and every time witnessed with my own eyes how freely the Moslems perform their rites, with what understanding the Soviet state treats the believers. Western propaganda distorts the truth, accuses the Soviet Union of the sins which Western countries themselves are guilty of.

"In the Uzbekistan's capital, the venue of such a representative and important Islamic conference," he said, "we felt the hospitality not only on the part of the Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov and his associates, but also all those with whom we met."

The conference is continuing its work.

LD121058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Sep 80

The UPI report and others like it are pure fiction. The Soviet Union has not entered into any contacts with the United States on the issue of the situation in Poland and is not holding any consultations on this subject.

Those same circles which are talking about interference from abroad must primarily relate this to their own policy and strictly observe the principles of noninterference in internal affairs.

LD121122 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep, TASS--UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL distributed a report alleging that a series of consultations is being held in Moscow and Washington between the United States and the Soviet Union dealing with the situation in Poland. A U.S. State Department spokesman made a statement in the same connection.

The UPI report as well as other similar reports are sheer fabrication. The Soviet Union did not get in touch with the United States on the question of the situation in Poland and holds no consultations about this. The Polish state, its government, and the working class led by the Polish United Workers' Party will, undoubtedly, resolve the difficulties which emerged in the socio-economic field and will resolve their problems in the interests of socialism. The same circles which talk about outside interference should, first of all, correlate this to their policy and strictly adhere to the principles of non-interference in domestic affairs.

LD111155 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] A few days ago the Pentagon held a press conference at which journalists were addressed by Defense Secretary Harold Brown. Clearly expecting to make a considerable impact, he announced with great pomp "an important technical discovery of great military significance": the creation of the "Stealth" system. It "allows the United States to construct manned and unmanned aircraft which cannot be successfully intercepted by existing air defense systems."

The American press christened it the "invisible plane" and pulled out all the publicity stops. A petulant voice was heard, however, in Republican presidential candidate R. Reagan's camp. The publication of information on the "Stealth" system was described as "at the very least unwise" and was "dictated by political considerations." Thus we have a repetition of the occasion when former Republican U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger reprimanded the Democratic administration by stating that Directive 59 was promulgated for the purposes of the election struggle. [paragraph continues]

Steps like these, the New York TIMES wrote, enable Carter to appear tough at a time when the two presidential candidates are trying to outdo each other in terms of promises to build up the arms race. The speeches by Carter and Reagan at the American Legion convention were further examples of doubled-dyed militarism. The nature of these "claims" can be judged by the U.S. President's promise to strive--if reelected--for military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The obvious conclusion is that military policy questions are at the center of the election struggle. "On no occasion since the 'missile gap' in 1960 (this far-fetched pretext was advanced by the American military-industrial complex for the deployment of nuclear missiles--G. Kuznetsov) has defense policy played so important a role in an election campaign as it is playing this year," the New York TIMES states. "And it is not because of the Russians' actions. For President Carter and his chief rival, R. Reagan, arms policy is a kind of symbol of good or bad leadership." As well-known commentator R. Burt notes, this time "not only the SALT II treaty but also broader problems relating to the arms control have been pushed aside by the policy of military preparations."

The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE sums it all up: "The United States is tirelessly seeking an achievement which will influence the strategic balance of forces." There is a targeted program for a quantitative and, of increasing significance at the moment, qualitative arms race in keeping with the interests of the major military monopolies.

The gigantic expenditure on military purposes inevitably means cuts in appropriations for education, public health and other social needs; the national debt will increase even more as, consequently, will inflation, with all its unhealthy symptoms. In other words, the material position of the majority of citizens will be hard hit, which is bound to make them unhappy.

What is more, it must be noted that the bourgeois press has recently been stressing that conservatism is growing in the country, that public opinion is shifting to the right and that the presidential candidates' militarist rhetoric and the administration's steps to build up arms are therefore in keeping with the current mood. The conclusion is that Carter's abandonment of his promises to cut military expenditure by \$5-7 billion, which took him to the White House, is the logical consequence of a change of heart on the part of the American people as a whole.

Of course, it would be wrong to say there have not been improvements in the U.S. political climate. It must not be forgotten, however, that public opinion is shaped by a particular political influence, and in recent years the entire U.S. propaganda machine, which is dependent on big capital, has been working hard to dupe ordinary people, put fear into them and persuade them that the only way to respond to the allegedly increasing possibility of a nuclear attack by the "Soviets" is to increase American military arsenals. An escalation of anti-Sovietism so diligently fueled leads to an escalation of the arms race, and the artificially provoked flareup of great-power sentiments among certain groups of the population is portrayed, for selfish reasons, as virtually the unanimous opinion of the entire American people.

The real reasons for the change in the American administration's course--from cooperation with the Soviet Union to confrontation--lie elsewhere.

You will recall that for several years the "post-Vietnam syndrome" was a definite obstacle to a policy of overt U.S. expansionism. For the military-industrial complex, which personifies the most aggressive forces of American imperialism, the detente years, which brought a number of agreements on limiting the arms race process, were a period of enforced retreat. Reaction was simply waiting for the right moment to get back on the military course, especially since new weapons systems--cruise and mobile missiles, a new generation of submarines, aircraft and so forth--were being actively developed in the country's arsenals. Playing the old, scratchy "Soviet threat" disk, Washington forced on the NATO countries first a 3-percent increase in military budgets and the Eurostrategic missiles. However, the most significant external factor behind the volte-face in Washington's international course was the collapse of the U.S.-supported shah's regime and the subsequent seizure of American hostages.

To the jingoists persistent refrain "nobody tells us what to do," the U.S. ruling circles began overtly to fuel chauvinism in the country and to indulge in saber-rattling in the international arena. In their nostalgia for the old "imperial grandeur" they are reluctant to acknowledge the irreversible historical changes in the world which have led to a new correlation of forces. It was for this reason that Washington deliberately resorted to lies and called Soviet assistance to the Afghan people a supreme threat to its "vital interests."

The White House's official declaration of the end of the "post-Vietnam era" (made before the events in Afghanistan) was tantamount to pronouncing a curse on the detente policy. It meant that the American ruling circles not only will continue to speed up the arms race in an attempt to regain their former military superiority but also are reverting to the policy of military adventures abroad to establish world domination. And since they regard the USSR as the main obstacle to their ambitions, the entire direction of U.S. policy becomes acutely anti-Soviet.

However, American imperialism sees the arms race not only as a means of regaining its former might, in the vain hope of dominating the world, but also as a guaranteed source of colossal profit for the leading weapon-making monopolies (and this is a factor of some significance, especially in crisis conditions) and, furthermore, as a means of undermining the Soviet Union's economic potential and inhibiting its economic development and the growth of Soviet people's prosperity.

As for the USSR, it bases itself on the following premises: The most important task facing states and peoples at the moment is that of preventing the imperialist position of strength policy from supplanting detente and preventing the flywheel of the arms race from putting on a new and highly dangerous spurt. The USSR and the other socialist countries are ready to embark immediately on the discussion of relevant problems. This is indicated by the broad program of measures put forward in May by the Warsaw Pact countries and L.I. Brezhnev's proposals during the talks with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt. "We are waiting for the Western powers' leaders to respond to our proposals, L.I. Brezhnev said in Alma-Ata. "We are ready for concrete actions to strengthen peace and normalize the international situation--and we expect the same from them!"

As is known, at the end of last week the Washington POST published an article reporting that "Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev has told President Carter and the West European leaders of his dissatisfaction with the West's delay over responding to his declared readiness to hold talks on reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles" in organic linkage with the question of American forward-based nuclear facilities. The main reason for this delay was very nicely defined by West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG: "The theme of arms limitation has absolutely no place in the U.S. political scene on the eve of the presidential election. In fact, the talk in the United States at the moment is exclusively about arms."

Of course, as L.I. Brezhnev noted in his Alma-Ata speech, now "I think it can be said that there is a gradual realization that one of the current serious world problems does not lend itself to solution 'from a position of strength,' by means of saber-rattling. It is to be hoped that sooner or later the U.S. leaders will reach this conclusion too. The sooner the better, of course." For the time being, unfortunately, the sound from across the ocean is that of squawking hawks.

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS ON TIES PUBLISHED

LD111503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A joint Soviet-American collection of documents "Russia and the United States: The Establishment of Relations. 1765-1815" [Rossiya i SSHA: Stanovleniye Otnosheniy. 1765-1815] has been published. The collection reveals in detail the process of the birth and development of political, trade, cultural and scientific ties between Russia and the United States. The collection's materials show convincingly that at that period Russian-American relations were built on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

MIKHAYLOV COMMENTS ON DPRK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK110740 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Station commentator Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] The working people of socialist Korea are celebrating a pleasant national holiday. Today marks the 32d anniversary of founding of the DPRK. Soviet people and other socialist countries' working people and the progressive social circles of the world are widely celebrating this significant day together with the Korean people. Soviet leaders, Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin, sent a congratulatory message to DPRK leaders Comrades Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok. Expressed in this message were congratulations to the Korean friends and the consideration and goodwill of the entire Soviet people wishing them new successful achievements in socialist construction and the struggle to reunify the nation. Also expressed in this message was a firm belief that the friendly relations between our two states, based on the principles of Marxism and Leninism as well as the principles of socialist internationalism, will be steadily developed and strengthened for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism.

With substantial aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the working people of the DPRK converted their country into an industrially and culturally developed country in a short period of time. The DPRK achieved a realistic socialism which stresses above all else to satisfactorily supply the working people with welfare and material supplies. The DPRK's brilliant achievements in this area prove the vitality and effectiveness of [word indistinct] relations established among the socialist countries. Built on the foundation of these relations are perfect equality, mutual assistance and economic aid and the principles of socialist internationalism. The friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, which came into existence in August 1945, a time vivid in our memory, have achieved further developments and been strengthened by [words indistinct]. The fraternal relations between the peoples of both countries and close economic ties between the two countries are realizing good results. Through Soviet technical assistance, some 60 industrial complexes and other important economic [word indistinct] have been either reconstructed or constructed in the DPRK. Among them are the Pukchang and (Kyonghung) thermal power plants, the biggest in Asia, and the Kimchaek steel works, which supplies half the steel used in the republic. Working together with the Korean working people at some 15 construction sites--important to the DPRK national economy--are Soviet technicians. Vast and mutual trade promotion and scientific and technical ties between the Soviet Union and the DPRK also have great significance.

Speaking about the significance of friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and secretary general of the KWP Central Committee, said: "The Soviet Union is our liberator and great friend. The Soviet people have extended assistance to us whenever our people faced ordeals and trials in the struggle for freedom and the independence of our fatherland, as well as in the struggle for construction of a new life. He stressed that the friendship and unity between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, born in the flames of endless struggle and developed and strengthened on the joint road taught by the great Lenin, are unflagging and immortal. The treaty on friendly cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in June 1961, has become a strong basis for the promotion of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. This treaty is a decisive tool for peace and security in the Far East.

The Soviet people send invariable solidarity to the Korean people's struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the nation's reunification. We firmly support the DPRK's constructive plans to normalize the situation on the Korean Peninsula and to open a way for the nation's reunification free from outside intervention. On the anniversary of the DPRK's founding, the Soviet people send fraternal greetings to the leaders of the DPRK. We wish you new successful achievements in socialist construction and in the struggle for the nation's peaceful and democratic reunification.

AFGHAN ARMY RECEIVES RECRUITS, POPULAR SUPPORT

LD120206 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 11 Sep, TASS-- Mass meetings and assemblies in support of the policy of the party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were held in the past few days in many provinces of the country. Thousands of tribe elders, representatives of the clergy, workers, peasants, intelligentsia expressed readiness to defend the gains of the April revolution. According to reports, coming to Kabul, workers, peasants, intellectuals, at a mass meeting, held in Feyzabad (the Province of Badakhshan, wrathfully denounced the designs of internal and external reaction which is supported by imperialism and Chinese hegemonists. In their speeches they expressed readiness to defend independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the home land, to rise up for struggle against gangs of mercenaries, operating on the territory of Afghanistan.

Joint meetings and assemblies of the population with servicemen of the people's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were held in the Provinces of Konarha, Laghman, Samangan, Fariab, and other provinces.

Ever new and new volunteers are joining the army to fight against gangs of mercenaries of imperialism and reaction. As part of the people's armed forces, they participate in operations to rout the bandits, carry out explanatory work amid the population, exert every effort to ensure security and tranquility in different parts of the country.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal has received representatives of the working people of the Hulm District of the Samangan Province. In the course of the meeting, reports Radio Kabul, representatives of the working people of the district pledged support for the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the readiness to wage struggle against the enemies of the April revolution till the victorious end.

WEST 'NOT INTERESTED' IN AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

LD120717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 5

[Special correspondent dispatch: "Arming Bandits"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 September--The profound positive changes now taking place in Afghanistan are not to the liking of American imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and local reaction. Seeking to restore their lost positions, they organized external aggression, trying their best to halt Afghanistan's advance along the path of progress, the Kabul newspaper ANIS writes in an editorial article entitled "Imperialism's Conspiracy."

The ever-increasing foreign military aid to counterrevolutionary gangs, the article goes on to state, attests that Western powers are not interested in a peaceful settlement of the situation which has taken shape in this part of the Asian Continent.

Quite recently the United States, China, Pakistan and certain NATO countries, as well as reactionary Arab regimes, were trying to disguise their aid to anti-Afghan gangs. Now the ruling circles of those countries speak about it quite openly. In particular, the U.S. President has publicly admitted that the United States has given counterrevolutionary gangs aid worth \$20 million. These gangs are armed with the latest weapons from the arsenals of the United States, China and other countries with the full approval of their governments.

YOUNG REPORTERS CITED ON TRIP, LOW SOVIET PRESENCE

LD111049 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 3

[I. Ivanov report: "Guided by Truth"]

[Text] On the invitation of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, journalists from youth publications in Bulgaria, Denmark, India, Czechoslovakia and the FRG have visited that country. They brought back from the 2-week trip, organized by the International Students' Union, hundreds of pages of notes and tape cassettes preserving the voices of dozens of interlocutors. A really invaluable cargo: every line, every meter of tape is irrefutable evidence from eyewitnesses, totally demolishing the wall of lies and slander erected by the Western mass media around events in Afghanistan.

At a press conference held by the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR a group of participants in the trip shared their first impressions from their visit to Afghanistan. Here is what they said.

Dimitur Karanfilov, representative of the Bulgarian National Students' Union in the International Union of Students [IUS] Secretariat:

We visited two provinces and several villages not far from Kabul and met dozens of people of all kinds: schoolchildren, students, peasants, workers, religious leaders, servicemen, statesmen and public figures. All that we saw inspires a feeling of optimism and joy in the Afghan people's successes in organizing peaceful life.

The main point is that the big groupings of counterrevolutionaries are finished, and small gangs only dare to make night sorties. They have already given up their illusory hopes of finding some support among the population and have now gone over to blind terror, killing old men, women and children. This arouses hatred for the bandits among the population, and self-defense detachments are forming, in which ordinary peasants take up arms to defend their crops, schools and homes against the counterrevolutionaries, to defend the new life brought by the April revolution.

Henrik Bang, member of the Danish Communist Students' Union and correspondent of the magazine ROEDE BLADET:

We were able to talk with fighters in these detachments. Some of them are activists of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, guys aged 15-18 who have undergone military training and then gone out into the countryside. By the way, they help to combat not only bandits but also illiteracy, and carry out great political work. In the main these detachments consist of ordinary peasants. They are no longer willing to tolerate the atrocities of the counterrevolutionaries, who are trying to destroy the peaceful current of life and eliminate the fruits of the peasants' labor.

(Satnam Singh Chana), representative of the All-India Federation of Students in the IUS Secretariat and correspondent of the newspaper YOUTH LIFE:

We also saw those responsible for these crimes. A meeting with a captured bandit was arranged for us. He was an Egyptian who had undergone special training in several countries, including the FRG, and then, together with seven such "specialists" (there were also Chinese, Pakistanis and British), penetrated Afghan territory via Pakistan on a mission to create and train counterrevolutionary gangs. He asserted that he wanted to fight the enemies of Islam. Then we asked him why the bandits kill Muslim peasants, why he went to Afghanistan at all when he could have fought for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, who have been betrayed by President as-Sadat? He could not think of an answer, and refused to talk to us.

Our meetings with various Afghan religious leaders were quite different. For instance, Mulawi (A. Azis Sadek), chief of the Council of Ulemas, stated that there are no grounds for concern about the destiny of Islam. Everyone has the right and the opportunity to visit mosques, the new government has released the members of the clergy who were arrested under H. Amin, and, what is more, it is helping restore mosques ravaged by bandits. Those who set fire to hospitals and destroy schools, he stressed, cannot be called real Muslims.

Henrik Bang said: I would like to talk about our meetings with soldiers from the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. First of all, it was not easy to find them. If you believe Western newspaper reports, you should meet Soviet soldiers at every cross-roads. In fact their presence is virtually imperceptible.

So when we did manage to meet with them, we asked: What is the local population's attitude to you? Most people are sincerely friendly, we have made many good friends here, came the reply. We asked ordinary Afghans the same question. Here is their answer: These people are here to help us; if they were not here, the bandits would come. Comment, as they say, is superfluous....

The members of the delegation of young journalists had many interesting and useful meetings in Afghanistan. Each one of them merits a more detailed account, and each would be an invincible weapon in the battle against slander and lies about events in that country. But they will probably begin their accounts with the main, most memorable meeting--a 2-hour talk with comrade Babrak Karmal. On parting, they promised to convey to their readers the words he addressed to them. Here they are: "Convey my combat greetings and my thanks to all progressive forces which have defended our revolution, and tell all the world the truth about it. The limited contingent of Soviet troops is here to defend the country against international intervention, for the sake of stabilizing the situation in the region and ensuring Afghanistan's integrity and independence."

JOURNALISTS SEMINAR CONVENES IN KABUL

LD111139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondent Mikhail Ilinskiy report from Yu. Gatselyuk roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Afghanistan: Journalists' Seminar"]

[Text] At the press club building in Kabul, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Afghan Ministry of Information and Culture and the PDPA Central Committee Social Sciences Institute are holding a 3-day seminar for editors of provincial newspapers and BAKHTAR correspondents, our special correspondent Mikhail Ilinskiy reports.

"This is the second such seminar," Comrade (Masud), deputy minister of information and culture, notes. "We set the task of improving the work of mass information organs in the republic, making them more purposeful, propagandizing PDPA Central Committee decisions more actively and combating counterrevolution. The seminar is taking place on the eve of the first, founding congress of Afghan journalists."

SMIRNOV NOTES INDUSTRIALIZATION PROJECTS

LD120156 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Next we turn to Afghanistan. Western newsmen writing about Afghanistan claim that there is widespread public dissatisfaction and even armed action against the government. In reality the Afghan people are thinking more and more of peace and working to develop their economy. More about this from our observer Aleksandr Smirnov:

The Afghan Army has lately driven the insurgent bands from three provinces, Ghorat, Herat and Jowzjan. This and other military achievements have enabled the Government of Afghanistan to give more thought to peacetime development. One of the major problems is to develop the nation's industry. Industrialization started in the early thirties, so Afghanistan does have power, textiles, food, building materials, gas and chemical industries. And the April revolution of 1978 stimulated the emergence of new industries and construction of more facilities.

A factory nearly completed in Herat Province will produce 700 tons of cement daily; a textile factory soon to start up in the same province will turn out 12 million meters of textiles annually; a large cotton refinery is building in Badghis and two sugar refineries in Bagram. And by 1983, Afghanistan expects to have a textile mill in Charikar, a cotton refinery in Baghlan, and a tannery in Herat. An oil refinery with a capacity of 500,000 tons a year is also going to be put up. The Soviet Union will give technical assistance on this.

Among these moves to stimulate industrial progress the government has taken steps to better the working and living conditions of labor staff. Most workers have received wage increases and those who overreach production targets get bonuses. At many facilities the workers get free midday lunches and their families can buy food staples with a 40 percent discount. Low pay workers with large families can get financial help from the government and nearly all industrial facilities are running free courses to teach workers to read and write.

Since Afghanistan suffers from a shortage of skilled workers and engineers, the Soviet experts in the country are helping teach workers to operate new industrial equipment and many Afghans have come to the Soviet Union to study. Several have been chosen at a textile mill in Bagram to study at Soviet colleges of textile engineering and 600 or so from the same mill will improve their skills at mills in this country.

Mining is another industry that is getting much attention. Afghanistan is rich in minerals but most of the deposits have not been studied, so nothing is known about their size or quality. The nation's geologists and geophysicists are looking for petroleum, natural gas and other mineral resources. Natural gas is already being extracted southeast of the city (Hiberhadze) and steps have been taken to increase output. There is evidence of large oil deposits too. Some have been prospected and drilling has begun. Very large copper deposits have been found south of Kabul and the Soviet Union will give help in building a mining and refining complex so that the deposits can be worked in another 3 years or so. The Soviet Union is providing Afghanistan with all-round assistance in economic development. When the United States aided Afghanistan years ago under the so-called Marshall plan, it imposed a four and a half percent interest rate on all loans. The Soviet Union, in contrast, grants short loans without interest and longer loans at a rate of two percent.

It is also giving economic, scientific and technological assistance and sending teachers, doctors and industrial experts to help. Compare this with the way the United States under the Marshall plan used to buy up Astrakhan pelts and rugs in Afghanistan for next to nothing while supplying secondhand clothing and footwear.

Last November, the Soviet Union was helping Afghanistan on the construction of 130 industrial and other facilities. Seventy-one have already gone into operation. The targets include the Kabul airport, a mechanized bakery, auto repair center, and asphalt and concrete factory in Kabul, the Jalalabad irrigation system and the hydropower station at Naghlu, which is the largest in the country.

All in all, some 55 percent of Afghanistan's industrial output comes from facilities built with Soviet help, and what is very important, it is these facilities that have trained Afghanistan's most skilled workers and engineers, the people who will shape the nation's future.

BAYKOV REPORTS ON VISIT TO NORTHWEST PAKISTAN

LD111221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Baykov reportage: "Zone of Subversive Operations: Reportage from Northwest Regions of Pakistan"]

[Text] Peshawar, Islamabad, September--Near the ancient Mogul fortress of Attock, we cross Pakistan's main river by a narrow bridge thrown in a thin metal arc across the stormy waters of the Indus. It is almost immediately noticeable that the Indus is not only the administrative boundary but a unique geographical border between the agricultural Punjab, which we are leaving behind, and the Northwest Frontier Province. The surrounding countryside becomes harsher with every kilometer. Soon the lush green colors disappear from its palette of paints: The extensive wheat fields have finally given way to sun-baked valleys and treeless mountain chains.

In the village of Jamrud there is a barrier across the road. Unhurriedly checking our documents, the official warns us in parting: "The 'tribal zone' begins here."

The outward appearance of the settlements has changed abruptly. Instead of the peasant villages where the villagers' lives are plain for all to see, with all their joys and concerns, here every dwelling is a small fortress. The houses hide behind high adobe walls, with little turrets containing narrow loopholes at the corners....

The "Tribal zone" is a belt of mountain territory 130 km wide along the border with Afghanistan, forming an independent administrative unit. It appeared on the map at the end of the last century, during that time--which has now gone forever, when the colonialists ruled unchecked over their overseas territories, recarving them to their own taste.

The "buffer" zone was officially intended to ensure the security of the British possessions from the north. But that was not all. The British often used it for political intrigues against the neighboring state.

After the victory of the April revolution in Kabul, the forces of imperialism, in collusion with Beijing and the military regime in Pakistan, turned the Pakistani border territories into the main bridgehead from which to wage the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan.

There have been many indications in the Western press that as early as June-July 1978, that is, 2 months after the victory of the April revolution, the first groups of saboteurs were sent into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. The scale of subversive operations extended as more and more new supply bases and training centers for bandit formations were created in regions close to the Afghan borders--Warsak, Sadda, Parachinar and elsewhere--and as military aid for the Afghan counterrevolution from abroad was increased. Various kinds of weapons arrive here from American, Chinese and Egyptian arsenals, including antitank missiles, artillery pieces, mortars, air defense installations and submachineguns. Peshawar City has become the center of the activity hostile to Afghanistan.

On the surface, the administrative center of the northwest border province lives the ordinary rhythm of a great eastern city. Its streets and bazaars fill rapidly with a noisy, talkative crowd from sunrise onward. But deep in the city quarters reactionary Afghan emigre organizations have built their nests.

A chance meeting in Peshawar's (Dins) Hotel. My companion--a Swiss journalist who has been traveling this province for more than a month now, collecting material for a Geneva newspaper.

"I have accumulated a number of facts," he says. "I have been to Afghan camps and seen 'fighters for the faith' just back from raids. They held in their hands submachineguns still warm from firing, rifles with optical sights....."

My Swiss colleague also told me how the counterrevolutionary groupings are financed through the Peshawar section of the Bank of Oman. Money transfers are sent from the United States, Saudi Arabia and other countries, addressed to (Turail Mohammad), leader of the local reactionary political organization Jam'iat-e Islami. With this money, which usually comes from "unknown persons," equipment, vehicles and weapons are purchased and handed over to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

The backbone of the bandit formations consists of all kinds of "has-beens": representatives of the feudal aristocracy, the offspring of zamindars (landowners), rich usurpers and merchants, reactionary civil servants--all those whom the people's power have deprived of their privileges, which were based on the merciless exploitation of the Afghan people. By means of deception and lavish promises, and often by means of open blackmail and intimidation, mercenaries are also recruited from among simple Afghan nomads and peasants who for one reason or another have found themselves in a foreign land.

The Western and Pakistani mass propaganda media have recently been writing and talking a great deal about the so-called "Afghan refugee problem", obsessed by the idea of the Afghan people's "tragedy" and the "mass flight" of the population from Afghanistan.

The trip through the northwest border province provided an opportunity not only to come into direct contact with this "problem" but also to understand what proportion of the stories disseminated about it comprises malicious inventions. Personal meetings with "refugees" did a great deal to clarify it.

Not far from Landi Kotal, at a turning in the road, the moraic of a tent encampment comes into view before us--several dozen multicolored tarpaulin tents chaotically scattered over the brown background of the stony plateau, children playing among the tents and livestock grazing.

"Afghan refugees," the Peshawar journalist Ashrad Khan, who is accompanying me on the trip, explains briefly. I stop the car. We are approached by several Afghans wrapped in homespun cloaks. Thin, emaciated faces, dull experiences.

(Ismail Ali), (Niaz Khan) and other inhabitants of the village of (Khel) in the Afghan Province of Nuristan told us the sad story of the physical and spiritual hardships they have endured in recent months. Late last year the village rich man, Rahim Khan, loaded his goods onto camels and fled across the border. With promises and threats he induced nearly half the village to leave their homes of many years. Rahim Khan is now living comfortably in Peshawar, where he has bought a house. The peasants who left with him found themselves in a desperate situation. They were not given good pasture, their livestock became emaciated, good stocks ran out. Their monetary allowance--about 2 rupees per person per day--is so negligible that it is hardly enough to buy unleavened cakes. The worse their situation becomes, the more often recruiting agents call on them, offering them money to take up arms against their own compatriots.

The fate of the (Khel) Village peasants is typical of many of the "refugees." Most of them are people who have been deceived and intimidated and who have found themselves in a foreign land not of their own free will. Longing for home, they received with enthusiasm the Afghan Government's recent appeal to all compatriots to return home, to a peaceful life, to labor. But the local authorities hinder their attempts to leave Pakistan. Using threats and force to make the Afghans go back to the reservations, troop and army patrols have blocked the mountain paths and passes across the border.

The Pakistani authorities have an interest in the existence of the "refugee" problem and in ensuring its persistence, even by artificial means. On the one hand they are trying to create a reserve from among their number to supplement the bandit formations, [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, speculating on the need for "aid for the victims," they are counting on warming their hands on Western handouts. It is not surprising that the real number of "refugees" is being overstated in every way. Even nomadic Pashtun tribes, which migrate seasonally across the Pakistani-Afghan border, are indiscriminately included in this category. The Pakistani authorities spend a considerable proportion of the financial receipts at their own discretion, in particular on financing the aggression against Afghanistan, and a proportion is embezzled by pilfering civil servants and businessmen.

In disseminating the "refugee" story Western propaganda stubbornly keeps quiet about these facts. The apologists of imperialist interference need the "refugees," they need the "problem" as a stake in the political game against Afghanistan.

Naturally the population of the border regions, like all the Pakistani public, cannot fail to be disturbed by events in the neighboring country. Meetings and talks in Peshawar and other cities with representatives of political and business circles and the intelligentsia and with ordinary people enable one to draw the conclusion that many Pakistanis condemn imperialism's attempts to hinder the Afghan people's normal life, as well as the active connivance at these attempts by the country's military administration.

"Our policy toward Afghanistan must be implemented not under pressure from Washington and Beijing but above all in the light of national interests," (Yunus Yelakhi), chairman of the Northwest Border Province Federation of Chambers of Trade and Industry, said in a talk with us, for instance.

The Pakistani people want not conflict, but to live in peace with their northern neighbors. This desire is no new thing. It is dictated by life itself, but its implementation is being prevented by those who have an interest in fanning the anti-Afghan campaign and in maintaining a seat of tension here.

U.S. BACKS SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS IN INDIA

LD110909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Tass report: "Reaction's Plot"]

[Text] Delhi--As has become known in Delhi from reliable sources, a plan of subversive actions designed to destabilize the domestic political situation in India has received the personal approval of Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security assistant.

Reporting this fact, the Indian weekly NEW WAVE says that, during his last trip to Pakistan, Brzezinski discussed the plan with the leaders of the reactionary Jam'iat-e Eslami which in its turn has held a corresponding meeting with a group of representatives of its Indian affiliate.

The plan devised by international reaction envisages a whole range of practical measures for organizing disturbances in India. In particular India's enemies are to exploit any peaceful demonstration by the Indian working masses in defense of their own vital demands so as to provoke widespread armed conflicts with the police.

According to the intention of the plan's authors, NEW WAVE says, the provoking of these conflicts will be directly entrusted to the "militants" of the Muslim Jam'iat-e Eslami chauvinist Hindu organization Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. Both these organizations devote great attention to the selection of candidates for the "militants" and send some of them to train abroad. The Jam'iat-e Eslami, NEW WAVE notes, sends its people to special schools set up on British military bases in the Persian Gulf region. In its turn the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh is training Hindu "militants" with the help of the Israeli intelligence service Mossad.

FURTHER ON NGUYEN CO THACH MOSCOW VISIT

IZVESTIYA on Kremlin Speeches

A comparison of the item entitled "PRAVDA Reports Gromyko, Nguyen Co Thach Kremlin Speeches" published on page E 1 of the 11 Sep Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report headlined "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Unity" published on page 4 of the 10 Sep Morning Edition of IZVESTIYA reveals the following variations:

Page E 2, paragraph five, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...Republic of Afghanistan in the struggle in defense of the gains of the April revolution and against interference by the forces of imperialism and international reaction.

The SRV foreign....

Page E 2, last paragraph, line two, IZVESTIYA reads: ...richer every day. At all stages of our struggle for peace, national independence and socialism, including the period of the greatest difficulties, the Soviet people have always been at our side. Friendship with the Soviet Union is part of the soul and heart of every Vietnamese patriot.

While during the blackest days for our people Vietnamese communists looked to Lenin and the Soviet Union with faith and hope, now that our country has been completely liberated the Vietnamese people, in building and defending their motherland, constantly regard the Soviet Union as their brother and reliable ally. The relations of friendship between the SRV and the USSR are the fruit....

Page E 2, last paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...over the world. In the 2 years since the signing of this historic document the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty has proved its powerful vitality.

The July summit....

Conclusion of Visit, Departure

LD120820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who was paying an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left Moscow for Budapest today.

The guest was seen off at the airport by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

LAOTIAN PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS, FUTURE TASKS

BK111304 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Station interview with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR--date and place not given]

[Text] [Announcer] Dear Comrade Kaysone, what achievements has Laos recorded to welcome the fifth founding anniversary of the LPDR, and what are the tasks to be carried out next?

[Begin Kaysone recording] Two December 1980 marks the fifth anniversary of the founding of the LPDR. Five years is a short period of history. Despite the sabotage and destructive activities constantly carried out by the imperialists, the big-nation expansionists and the reactionaries of all types, and despite repeated natural disasters, with the spirit of patriotism and ardent love for the new system of the people of all nationalities, with the resolute and correct leadership of the LPRP and with the support and assistance of the various fraternal socialist countries and friends in the world, we have recorded some great and important achievements.

National independence and sovereignty have been firmly safeguarded. Our national defense and public security forces are being consolidated with each passing day. Economic rehabilitation and construction and educational and cultural development have further advanced. The people's living conditions have been gradually improved, and the LPDR's prestige and role have been heightened in the international arena. The Lao people throughout the country are currently striving to emulate through scoring achievements the welcoming of the national day festival. They are sparing no efforts to fulfill the tasks for the last year of the 3-year plan and advancing to effectively implement the first 5-year economic development plan from 1981 to 1985.

Our immediate important task is to strive to build sovereign economic foundations in accordance with the socialist line, positively boost production--for example, agricultural production--develop education and culture, improve the people's living conditions and pacify and normalize the situation in all respects so as to create a solid basis for the cause of national defense and construction. Meanwhile, we will endeavor to strengthen unity among the people of all nationalities in the country and solidarity with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. We will, in the period of (?transition), cooperate with the various fraternal socialist countries such as the Soviet Union, win international support and assistance, resolutely struggle against the schemes and activities of the imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists so as to defend our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and contribute to the cause of peace and revolution in this region and the rest of the world. [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, Laos is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. What contributions has the republic made to the cause of safeguarding peace and tranquility in the region?

[Begin Kaysone recording] "Implementing a foreign policy of peace, friendship and nonalignment, the LPDR has closely united and coordinated with Vietnam and Kampuchea to wage a struggle against the imperialists and the big-nation expansionists, who are colluding to sabotage the revolution and peace in the three countries in Indochina, thereby rendering the situation in Southeast Asia tense.

We have tried to build relations of good neighborliness with the various countries in Southeast Asia, for example, Thailand, so as to make this region a region of peace, independence, neutrality, stability and prosperity, as evidenced by the proposal advanced by the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in July in Vientiane.

"Meanwhile, in coordination with the struggles waged by the various fraternal socialist countries and other peace-loving and progressive forces, we have further developed friendly relations and cooperation in the interest of each country so as to reduce world tension and have struggled against the arms race and for peace, stability and security in Asia and the world." [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said in conclusion:

[Begin Kaysone recording] "In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity to extend best wishes, through Radio Moscow, to the fraternal Soviet people for new, more glorious successes in the cause of building and developing their beloved country." [end recording]

KATUSHEV, JAGIELSKI DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD111634 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting between Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR's permanent CEMA representative, and Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Polish deputy premier and Poland's permanent CEMA representative, took place today. During the conversation, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, certain questions of economic cooperation between the two countries including within the CEMA framework were discussed.

ACCORD ON ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES TO POLAND SIGNED

LD111730 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, (TASS)--As a result of successful talks between the Polish and Soviet government delegations on economic matters, an agreement was signed in Moscow today on additional deliveries of some manufactured and food products to the Polish People's Republic in 1980.

The agreement was signed on the Soviet side by Mikhail Kuzmin, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Polish side--by Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

POSTPONEMENT OF GISCARD D'ESTAING VISIT TO POLAND REPORTED

LD111946 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep, (TASS)--As the PAP news agency reported, on an initiative of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, a visit by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, to the Polish People's Republic, scheduled for the end of September, has been postponed after appropriate consultations.

The two sides reaffirmed the striving to maintain friendly relations between Poland and France, and expressed readiness to effect the visit in the near future.

RUDE PRAVO REPORT ON 1968-69 CRISIS DEVELOPMENTS SUMMARIZED

LD111129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Guarantee of Socialist Development"]

[Text] Prague--Proletarian, socialist internationalism has been and remains a fundamental principle of the successful struggle for democracy, freedom, socialism and peace. This principle is the tried and tested weapon of the communist and workers parties. That is why our opponents make flagrant attacks on proletarian internationalism, writes the newspaper RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Our country and the other socialist community states, the newspaper notes in an editorial, have made and are making their contribution to building socialism and are creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, taking specific national features into account. Here they treasure the basic principles and main natural laws of the building of socialism which guarantee its existence and its future development.

There is now no more important question in the world than that of preserving peace. The forces opposing military adventures and the instigators of war and combating imperialism's dangerous plans are well aware of the great historical role played in the struggle for peaceful coexistence, curbing the arms race and averting nuclear catastrophe by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, by their cohesion, unity and might and by the tireless and selfless struggle for peace.

In the crisis years of 1960-1969, RUDE PRAVO notes, international reaction planned to sever our country from the family of socialist community states, break our ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, rip from our people's minds and hearts the feelings of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism and replace them with bourgeois nationalism. This was the path to open anticommunism to the return to the capitalist order and gradually eliminate socialist gains.

We have seen for ourselves that counterrevolution does not slumber. It has dug itself in, camouflaged itself and is biding its time. Lacking the potential to eliminate socialism in a frontal attack, our opponents are attempting to destroy socialism from within. They are purposefully inciting anti-socialist elements to come out against socialism, progress and peace.

We will never forget the dangerous, reckless game played by antisocialist forces in our country and the catastrophe they wanted to lead the country into. Under the slogans of "Improving Socialism" and "Socialism With a Human Face" they prepared a grave for socialism, for the gains and ideas which whole generations had fought for.

They wanted to break up the socialist community and the unity of the Warsaw Pact countries and to weaken substantially the entire revolutionary workers movement and progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world. These designs were not implemented, RUDE PRAVO stresses, and the initiators of these pernicious plans exposed themselves.

The CPCZ, which has renewed its ideological and organizational unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, has resumed its leading role and ensured firm ties with the people. It led society out of the crisis and ensured dynamic development in all spheres of life. The CPCZ has a clear aim and the means to achieve it. Responsible, high-quality, creative and enterprising work by the whole of society is the most important prerequisite, the main condition of the fulfillment of the planned program, RUDE PRAVO writes.

KISELEV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM LEIPZIG FAIR

LD111419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Returning Home"]

[Text] The Soviet delegation which took part in the opening of the Leipzig International Fall Fair has returned to Moscow. The delegation was headed by T.Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

U.S. OFFICIALS, ANKARA RADIO CITED ON TURKEY COUP

LD120748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 12 Sep (TASS)--The U.S. State Department has announced that a military coup d'etat took place in Turkey. The government of Suleyman Demirel has been deposed. The coup is led by General Kenan Evren, chief of the General Staff of Turkey. A State Department spokesman announced, quoting information received from the U.S. Embassy in Ankara, that there was no danger to Americans.

According to Radio Ankara, the action of the constitution is suspended, parliament dissolved and its members lost their parliamentary immunity. Turkish borders are closed. Telephone and telegraph communications are disrupted.

As AP reports, a curfew has been imposed throughout the country, martial law has been declared, all political activity has been banned; parliament, the government, all political parties and professional organizations have been dissolved. The streets of Istanbul and other Turkish towns, notes AP, are being patrolled by strengthened army detachments; important administrative and economic institutions are being guarded by tanks and armored cars.

It is extremely noteworthy that the first report of the coup came from the U.S. State Department.

Further on Coup

LD121026 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Ankara, 12 Sep, TASS--Last night leaders of the Turkish Armed Forces announced establishment of military and political control in the country. Traffic stopped in Ankara this morning, the streets are patrolled by soldiers in field uniforms. A call was read out by radio for the population to remain calm and to stay home.

The military men formed the Council of National Security, headed by chief of the General Staff Kenan Evren. The parliament and the government were dissolved, activities of all political parties suspended. Martial law was announced in the country and curfew imposed.

The action of the military men was preceded by a long period of political instability, raging terror and economic crisis. The military leaders repeatedly warned the opposing political parties of the country on the need to put an end to anarchy and terror.

Constitution Suspended

LD121212 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Ankara, 12 Sep, TASS--Military leaders, with Kenan Evren, chief of General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces at the head, took power in the country last night, it has been announced here. The Demirel government has been displaced.

The National Security Council, headed by Evren, has issued here a communique which says that the constitution has been suspended and parliament dissolved. Activities of political parties, trade unions and public organisations were also suspended.

Martial law was introduced throughout the territory of the country, and curfew was imposed. Turkey's frontiers with neighbouring countries are closed.

There are no reports on any acts of violence or casualties.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS ON TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD120817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To the Turkish Communist Party [TKP] Central Committee; Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates Turkish communists on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the TKP.

Created in the fire of the Turkish people's national liberation struggle against foreign aggressors and sultan reaction, the TKP has traveled the hard path of stern struggle for the working people's political and social rights, for the strengthening of national independence, for democracy and peace.

The TKP invariably upholds the cohesion of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is waging an active struggle for peace, disarmament and the relaxation of international tension and comes out consistently for the development of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Turkey.

Soviet communists wish to TKP and all Turkey's progressive forces great successes in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the Turkish people's vital interests and for their country's social progress.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

FRG WEST BERLIN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE 'POLITICAL ACT'

LD120436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The latest congress of the FRG Railroad Workers' Trade Union is underway in West Berlin. Here is what our correspondent, (Nikolay Gorodov) reports in this connection:

The trade unionists are holding their session outside West Germany. The choice of West Berlin as the venue for the congress also seems strange because the railroads which pass through the city come under the jurisdiction of the GDR Ministry of Transport. There can be only one explanation: what we have here is the latest political act. Certain circles in West Germany are attempting in this way to declare once again their rights--nonexistent in reality--to West Berlin.

The political nature of this act is emphasized by the presence of a number of leading FRG Government and party officials. Regrettably, there have been similar precedents in the history of West Berlin. But the reverse side has always been tension, fear and uncertainty about tomorrow. The changes of the past decade, based on mutual trust and a recognition of existing political realities, opened up new prospects before West Berlin. To turn now once again to the methods of cold war times means to act against the interests of West Berlin citizens, against the interests of all the peoples of Europe.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES 'CRUDE ATTACKS' ON COUNTRY

LD120811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent S. Zyubanov dispatch: "Liberals' Congress"]

[Text] West Berlin, 7 September--An international congress of the so-called Liberal International has been held here, in the former Reichstag building. Some 400 delegates from 55 countries participated in it.

Addressing the congress, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher said that the eighties must be made a decade of detente. Here he emphasized the special role of the coming Madrid meeting, whose participants, so he said, must reach agreement on convening a European conference on disarmament. Genscher also demanded the speediest ratification of the SALT II Treaty. According to him, the United States and the Soviet Union must start talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Genscher went on, however, to make crude attacks on the Soviet Union and its foreign policy and to slander it. He also tried to justify the FRG's violation of the four-power agreement on West Berlin. Nor did the West German politician refrain from attacks on the Polish People's Republic. The congress reelected Luxembourg Foreign Minister G. Thorn president of the Liberal International.

PRESS VIEWS NATO ASSEMBLY MEETING IN MADEIRA

Luns Praise for Portugal

LD111001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in S. Zykov "World Today" roundup: "Luns Rejoices"]

[Text] A regular meeting of the "friends of NATO," as the members of the assembly of the NATO association call themselves, has been held in Funchal, capital of the Portuguese Island of Madeira. Chairing the gathering of inveterate Atlanticists, NATO Secretary General J. Luns noted Portugal's "services" from the viewpoint of the military bloc's bosses.

Portugal he stated, had increased its military budget by 4 percent, "setting a very good example to the other members of the organization." With NATO's help, Lisbon has begun to reequip its armed forces and acquired in particular three frigates for its navy. A Portuguese combined brigade will participate for the first time in NATO maneuvers to be held in the near future in Italy.

The transformation of the Azores into an "Atlantic fortress" causes Luns even greater satisfaction. There are already two airfields there, which have been used by U.S. aircraft since 1951. Now the United States plans to spend \$100 million on modernizing the military base of Lajes, on Terceira Island where there are already 3,000 Americans. Expansion is planned for the ports of Ponta Delgada and Praia da Vitoria, which are used by NATO warships, and a new naval base is to be constructed on the Island of Santa Maria.

In brief, there is every reason for Luns and his Pentagon chiefs to be satisfied with the state of affairs in Portugal, which according to him is of tremendous "geostrategic" significance for the United States and NATO.

Aid to Portuguese Right

LD120815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 80 p 5

[Oleg Ignatyev dispatch under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Show Without Applause"]

[Text] Lisbon--A routine session of the so-called Atlantic Treaty Association Assembly has been held in Funchal, the administrative center of Portugal's Madeira Archipelago. [paragraph continues]

According to the intention of its creators, this assembly, which came into being in 1954, is meant to serve as a propagandist of the ideas and plans being nurtured in NATO headquarters and to put pressure on public opinion in this aggressive organization's member countries.

Why decide to hold the session on Portuguese territory this time? The point is that parliamentary and presidential elections are "at hand," as the saying goes, on that country. During the preparations for them the bloc of rightwing parties is using anti-Sovietism and intimidation with the imaginary "Soviet threat" as one of the chief levers for pressuring voters. The theme of the Funchal session--"Soviet strategy and the West"--is in full accordance with the election requirements of that bloc.

NATO Secretary General J. Luns and the main speakers--American Prof R. Osgood and retired Belgian Gen R. Close--acted as the main champions of anti-Sovietism at the session. The professor demanded an end to all talk of ratifying the SALT II treaty, while the general demanded that the NATO countries immediately create a "quick reaction force" after the American pattern to "conduct operations outside Europe." The majority of the other speeches were couched in the same "hawkish" spirit.

To be fair, it should be pointed out that there were also some voices to be heard at the session, striking a discordant note in the general chorus of anti-Soviets. Thus F. Roberts, former British ambassador to Moscow and vice president of the association, rejecting the thesis that NATO must achieve military superiority, declared: "We must respect the historical truth that only equality of forces can prevent war." And M. Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, advocated that his country pursue an independent policy, drawing attention to the fact that "it is not NATO or any of its members that should determine Portugal's national defense policy." However, since these speeches did not accord with the tone of the other speeches, people at the session preferred "not to notice" them.

And so, a primitive low-grade anti-Soviet show has been staged on Portuguese territory. However, its organizers have won no applause from the public.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PROGRAM WITH TURKEY--Ankara, 10 Sep, TASS--Programme of cultural and scientific exchange between the USSR and Republic of Turkey for 1981 was signed here today. The programme envisages a broad exchange of delegations and specialists in culture and art, science and education, press and sports. Realization of the programme will make a significant contribution to further development of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries and will help strengthen trust and goodneighbourliness. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 10 Sep 80 LD]

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER CITED ON HOSTAGES, ASSETS

LD112345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i has expressed readiness to discuss the problem of the U.S. hostages if the United States apologizes for interference in Iran's affairs. Speaking in Qom, he stressed that there can be no just settlement of the conflict between the two countries unless the United States returns the riches stolen by the former shah.

IRANIAN CABINET PRESENTED TO KHOMEYNI

LD112223 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep, TASS--The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i today introduced ten members of his government to the Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni.

According to news agencies' reports the determination of a final composition of the permanent Iranian cabinet has been delayed because the country's president has declined to approve seven out of 21 candidacies offered by Raja'i for ministerial posts. Speaking at a mass meeting in Tehran, the president gave as a reason for his disagreement the striving to prevent "the realisation of the plans of a certain minority group which is straining after power for their selfish purposes."

In reply the president was sharply criticised by the leaders of the Islamic Republican Party, the members and supporters of which constitute an overwhelming majority in parliament. On Khomeyni's instruction, the parliament considered, however, the candidacies of those of the ministers about whom a relative agreement has been reached between Bani-Sadr and Raja'i, and approved them. After that the new government, though incomplete, gathered for the first meeting. Nothing is reported so far about the composition of the cabinet.

The prolonged crisis in relations between the president and the leaders of the Islamic Republican Party has given rise to profound concern in Iran. As the FRANCE PRESSE reported, three most prominent representatives of the country's Moslem clergy--Ayatollahs Marashi Najafi, Shirazi, and Qolpayqani--applied to Ayatollah Khomeyni in a request to intervene and, using his prestige, put an end to the dispute.

SAVCHENKO CRITICIZES QOTBZADEH, STATES POSITION ON HOSTAGES

NC111416 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Dear listeners: We now draw your attention to a commentary by our analyst Igor Savchenko on Qotbzadeh's press conference.

Dear listeners: We have repeatedly commented in the past on the anti-Soviet remarks by this Iranian personality, and if today we are compelled to reply to his new anti-Soviet remarks we are not doing so for his sake, because he is not worthy of this. The Iranians themselves have considered him to be an undesirable person and have thus deemed it advisable not to include his name in the new cabinet list.

Everyone in Iran is aware that Washington sent a check to Qotbzadeh for services rendered for the freedom of the hostages. In addition, Qotbzadeh was strongly criticized by the Majlis for remarks he made during his trip to Europe and for the poor management in the Foreign Ministry.

Actually, Qotbzadeh reflects the ideas and outlook of those circles in Iran which are trying to give a new aspect to the Islamic revolution, an aspect completely contrary to the revolution's principal goal. They want to give this revolution, the nature which was, from the very start, anti-imperialist and popular, an anti-Soviet aspect. Qotbzadeh's interview with AFP proves this point.

In this interview Qotbzadeh (misrepresented) all the issues and distorted the facts. (Each sentence) of this interview shows that Qotbzadeh tried to place America--a country with which Iran has a serious crisis--on the same level with the Soviet Union, which fully supports Iran. It is sufficient to refer to that part of Qotbzadeh's interview with AFP where he says that, allegedly, the United States of America is trying to reestablish its domination in Iran and the Soviet Union wants to force Iran to join the Eastern bloc. This is a completely baseless claim. Our country has repeatedly announced and actually proven that it does not want to gain benefits in Iran, that it is not seeking to gain concessions there, and that it is not trying to establish military dominance. And Qotbzadeh is well aware of this consistent Soviet policy.

Speaking about our country's policy Qotbzadeh even claimed that, allegedly, the Soviet Union is requesting that the hostages issue remain unsolved. This is also false. Qotbzadeh is well aware that the Soviet Union has always supported a peaceful solution to this issue because it understands that the American leaders are using their difference with Iran as a pretext to station their armed forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and to prepare for aggressive acts against countries in this region. The sole condition which our country has put forward is that Iran's legal interests and requests as well as its definite rights be respected. It is Washington which is showing its unwillingness to find a just solution of the issue. Washington needs the existence of differences with Iran in order to justify its aggressive policy in the Near East.

In his remarks Qotbzadeh revealed his old wish and that of those sources whose spokesman he is. He foresees a limitation in relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. Why? For the obtaining of what objective? The Soviet Union and Iran are close neighbors; this creates possibilities for the establishment of very fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation. There exist no territorial, economic or political differences between our two countries. The Soviet Union supports the principle of complete nonintervention in Iran's affairs and the need to respect Iran's sovereignty. This policy was fully manifested during the Islamic revolution in Iran. At that time the Soviet Union not only confirmed that it fully respects the right of the Iranian nation to independently determine its future, but is also requested that other countries respect this right as well. In Alma-Ata the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, reiterated this policy once again and stated: We fully pursue the principle that only the Iranian nation can determine which road it chooses to follow. This is the clear Soviet policy on Iran.

IRAQI, IRANIAN STATEMENTS ON BORDER FIGHTING REPORTED

LD111724 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep, TASS--The Iraqi Defense Ministry has issued a number of communiques, pointing out that as a result of the fighting against Iranian troops Iraq established control over the territory, which "belongs to it by international agreements, but which was illegally under Iran's jurisdiction."

Iraq, the communique stresses, has had back the territory of an area of about 190 square kilometres near the town of Qasr-e Shirin on which there are frontier posts of Hela and Hadr. Destroyed in the course of the fighting, in accordance with the communique, were 29 Iranian tanks and 3 armoured carriers, two planes and one helicopter of the Iranian Airforce were brought down, a number of gendarme posts and fortifications were destroyed.

The Iraqi side, according to the Defense Ministry, lost 3 tanks, 2 armoured carriers, 6 men killed and 14 wounded. The Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi has said, as was reported by Radio Baghdad, that now Iraq has no other territorial claims to Iran.

The Council of Ministers of Iraq had here its meeting yesterday. Speaking at the meeting, the president of the country Saddam Husayn emphasized: "We do not consider ourselves aggressors, since we defend our land. Iraq does not want war with Iran, but it took the decision to return all the Iraqi territories which were captured by Iran."

Paris, 11 Sep, TASS--According to reports from Tehran, the PARS NEWS AGENCY has distributed a statement by a representative of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran. In the statement it is said that aviation took an active part in the fighting against Iraqi troops near Qasr-e Shirin. According to the Joint Staff, two Iraqi fighter planes were shot down yesterday. Thus, a total of five planes and four helicopters of the Iraqi air force were shot down in the course of the current outburst of hostilities between the two countries. The staff, according to the agency, reaffirmed reports on the death of six Iranian servicemen, the crew of a helicopter which was shot down by the Iraqi side.

The Iraqi artillery, PARS points out, is incessantly shelling the towns of Qasr-e Shirin, Mehran and Naftshahr. Information on vast destructions is coming from there.

Hostilities are continuing near the Iranian-Iraqi frontier and in Kurd-populated areas, the news agency reports. The Iranian authorities accuse the Iraqi Government of giving assistance to units of Kurds who stand for political autonomy. The latest clashes between governmental troops and Kurds took place in the area of Salmas in the province of western Azarbayjan and near the Mekede-Oshnovie highway. Troops were summoned to clear the vicinities of Serdesht of insurgents.

PAPER CITES TASS DENIAL OF TADZHIK INFILTRATION OF IRAN

LD11457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS political observer V. Goncharov article: "The Latest SUNDAY TIMES Fabrication"]

[Text] A really unique piece of news was reported by London's weekly newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES. It may be said without fear of contradiction that it breaks all records for recent anti-Soviet fabrications in all parameters, including blatancy...and stupidity.

Citing "well-informed Iranian emigres," the newspaper writes about some kind of "Soviet subversive operations against Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime in Iran." What is meant exactly? After all, everyone knows that the Soviet Union is very sympathetic toward the Iranian revolution. "Moscow", we read in THE SUNDAY TIMES, "has sent more than 7,000 Tadzhiks from Soviet Tadzhikistan across the border to Iranian Azarbayjan, which is northwest Iran." After the infiltration, the newspaper goes on, they "organized underground schools there," where they "teach the merits of communism." True, THE SUNDAY TIMES does not mention how many such "underground schools" have been set up, but the reader can easily calculate for himself that if each one has, say, 7 teachers, then there must be at least 1,000 of them.

What can one say about this "sensation"?

Above all, it seems that there is no question of any "informed Iranians" here: It is most likely concocted by the newspaper's employees themselves--and extremely ill-informed employees at that, or rather, simply ignorant.

First, those who compiled the item apparently have no idea about geography (by all appearances, they did not even get around to looking at a map) and do not know that Soviet Tadzhikistan does not border on Iran at all. To reach Iranian Azarbayjan across the border, the 7,000 Tadzhiks mentioned would first have had to cross several Soviet republics.

Nor are THE SUNDAY TIMES provocateurs strikingly knowledgeable in the sphere of linguistics. If, fantasizing on the theme of "Moscow's subversive activity," they had declared that 7,000 Tadzhiks had been sent to Britain, that invention would have looked more plausible than the present one: After all, the language barrier between the "Tadzhik agitators" and the British queen's subjects would have been far less, since the Tadzhik language is considerably less remote from English (they both belong to the Indo-European group of languages) than from Azerbaijani (it belongs to the Turkic group), which is spoken in Iranian Azarbayjan.

How did such an absurd report see the light of day? It is not impossible that the day before the "sensation" appeared in the pages of the British Sunday newspaper, that is, on the Saturday, the journalist who wrote the item and the editor who included it in the paper got rather drunk, as they say, either together or separately.

However, it seems that it is not a question of alcohol or of geography or linguistics. This is a clear political provocation aimed at distracting attention from the subversive actions against the Iranian revolution which are being perpetrated by Western imperialist states--actions which are not fabricated but very real and well known to all the world.

This is the reason for the appearance of the latest anti-Soviet fabrication.

FURTHER REPORT ON SYRIAN-LIBYAN MERGER

LD120158 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 11 Sep 80

["Along the Lines of Consolidation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes: The proclamation of unity between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyyah is an important event in the life of the peoples not only of these two countries but also of the whole Arab East. In political documents and statements of the heads of both states, which were published in Tripoli and Damascus, it is said that this act will promote consolidation of all-Arab unity in the struggle against conspiracies of American imperialism, Zionism, local reaction, against the capitulatory course of the As-Sadat regime. The new state of unity, it is noted in the Tripoli declaration, will be the center of Palestinian struggle, the main link in the struggle against the Camp David conspiracy of American imperialism.

It can be confidently stated that the provisions enshrined in the declaration are a major step along the road of consolidation of the progressive forces in the Arab world. Though Syria and Libya have no common frontier, their peoples are brought close together by the community of the language, culture, historical destiny, prospects of further development by the road of a socialist orientation they have chosen. After the deliverance from foreign bondage, both countries took the path of implementation of the programme of progressive political and social transformations, consolidation of national sovereignty and economic independence. The Syrian Arab Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyyah are active members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation which affiliates the most progressive Arab regimes.

The governments of both states support the national-liberation struggle waged by peoples in Asian and African countries. They advocate a fair comprehensive settlement in the Middle East on the basis of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Syria and Libya resolutely denounce the aggressive course of the United States, which is aimed at consolidation of political and military strategic positions of American imperialism in the Middle East.

It is not accidental therefore that the decision on Libyan-Syrian unity was given a hostile reception in Cairo and Tel Aviv: Heeding the voice of their overseas supporters, the ruling circles of Israel and Egypt discerned in that decision above all a threat of another failure of plans of American imperialism in the Middle East.

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO EGYPT

LD111348 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep, TASS--Israel's Foreign Minister Shamir ended his two-day visit to Egypt where he had held talks with the State Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ghali and with As-Sadat. The main topic of the talks was the notorious "normalisation" of relations between the two countries in various fields. Speaking at a brief press conference after the talks, As-Sadat and Shamir expressed full satisfaction over their results.

Shamir's visit once again demonstrated that certain "difficulties" in the talks with Israel over so-called "Palestinian autonomy" which are exaggerated in every way by Egyptian propaganda, do not at all interfere with Cairo's and Tel Aviv's all round rapprochement.

BREZHNEV, AMIR OF QATAR EXCHANGE GREETINGS MESSAGES

LDO51120 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has addressed a telegram to Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, conveying heartfelt congratulations and good wishes to the amir and the friendly people of Qatar in connection with the national holiday of the country--Independence Day.

In his reply telegram the amir of the State of Qatar expressed on behalf of the people, the government of the country and on his own behalf, sincere gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed best wishes personally to Leonid Brezhnev and the wishes of further progress to the Soviet people.

LD111402 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 11 Sep 80

During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on issues of the further development of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation, as well as on several topical international problems. The situation on the African Horn and in the Indian Ocean region was discussed, where the increasing activeness of aggressive forces is creating a threat to stability and peace in that region. Questions on the work of the coming 35th session of the UN General Assembly were also discussed. Andrey Gromyko gave a lunch in honor of Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, during which friendly toasts were exchanged.

LD120236 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Sep 80

"The Ethiopian revolution has turned the political situation in the region as well as throughout Africa to the advantage of the liberation forces. The road of revolutionary Ethiopia is marked by the unprecedented magnitude of the class struggle within the country, by the fierce confrontation with the forces of external counterrevolution. The country underwent its toughest tests in 1977-1978 when Western imperialist circles and the Arab reactionary regimes tried to crush the Ethiopian revolution through the joint actions of Somali expansionists and local separatists.

"At that most dramatic moment--virtually a question of life and death for the Ethiopian revolution--the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other countries of the socialist community came to the aid of this country's people. Ethiopia's enemies suffered serious military and political defeat but have not laid down their arms as is shown by the stepped-up penetration into this region by the Pentagon, which has received (?the right to) bases in Somalia, Kenya, Oman and Egypt. Throughout various stages of the revolution the USSR has granted multifaceted aid to the Ethiopian friends. The development and consolidation of bilateral relations is based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia signed in November 1978. Ethiopia also develops its relations with the other countries of the socialist community. It participates as an observer in CEMA sessions and the CEMA Executive Committee has adopted a special decision to grant Ethiopia technical and economic assistance.

"Ethiopia is merely making its first steps on the socialist road. The unity between Ethiopian revolutionaries who closed their ranks around the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and the overwhelming majority of the people is the guarantee for the building of a new society in Africa's oldest country."

SOVIET-MADAGASCAR ECONOMIC COOPERATION REVIEWED

LD120317 Moscow in French to Africa 1830 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Next our observer [name indistinct] reviews economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Madagascar:

Three years ago economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Madagascar was almost zero and now it holds a notable place in relations between the two countries. The rate of development is determined by mutual interest in such cooperation. In a recent interview on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Malagasy independence, President Didier Ratsiraka said that though the country had its flag it remained a dependent for a long time in foreign policy and economy. The president linked the liquidation of such dependence with the end of one-sided orientation to the West and the expansion of economic cooperation with the socialist community. President Ratsiraka signaled out the special importance of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union builds its relations with the developing countries on the principles of respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of its partners. The Soviet Union sees its aim as cooperation in strengthening the economic independence of developing countries and in creating conditions for true social progress in them. These principles lie at the heart of economic cooperation with Madagascar as well. It now embraces many spheres of economic development, in particular the agriculture of the great island. The Soviet Union has sold Madagascar a great number of tractors and other farm machinery and helped build a system of repair shops. A major center to train farm machinery operators has been set up in Antsirabe with the assistance of Soviet experts. Other projects of Soviet-Malagasy cooperation are the radio station in Antananarivo, which will be commissioned next year, and the development of the (?Mandrere) Valley in the south of the island. The first stage of the design of the irrigation system of the valley has been completed. In the future the (?Mandrere) Valley should become one of the main growing areas of Madagascar.

Soviet organizations have also furnished the polytechnical departments of Antananarivo University and the university center in Antseranana and helped to equip the laboratory of the geological service.

The present level of cooperation was the center of discussions by the participants at the first meeting of the Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade which was held recently in Moscow. The foreign minister of Madagascar, Remi Christian Richard, and the economy and commerce minister, Justic Rarivoson, took part in the work of the commission.

The new economic cooperation projects between the two countries include the construction of a 255-km highway connecting (Antsahabe) (Mahanoro) and Marolambo. The road will be of great importance for developing the economy in the eastern province of Tametave.

The Soviet Union will also help to advance grain growing and meat and dairy cattle breeding in several parts of Madagascar and to prospect for bauxite in (Monantana). Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Madagascar promotes friendship between the two nations.

The implementation of the measures adopted at the first meeting of the intergovernmental commission will serve to strengthen and maintain the development of economic and trade links mutually advantageous to the Soviet Union and the Madagascar Democratic Republic. This is what the Soviet and Malagasy delegates who took part in the commission's deliberations said, and it was also stressed by President of the Republic Didier Ratsiraka in a statement he made in Antananarivo on his return from the Soviet Union. Such cooperation, he said, helps to strengthen the cooperation and friendship between the Soviet and Malagasy peoples.

USSR HELPS BUILD CUBAN GENERATING STATIONS

LD120416 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The construction of two generating stations has been started on Cuba with Soviet technical aid. One, a fuel station near Havana, will have a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts, and will be the biggest in the republic. The other is an atomic station of 880,000 kilowatts. It's to become operational in 1985. Power stations built on Cuba with Soviet assistance now account for more than one-third of its total generating capacity. In postwar years the Soviet Union has helped to build more than 100 electric stations in different socialist countries, including atomic stations in the GDR, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES U.S. INTERVENTION IN CARIBBEAN

LD101528 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Copenhagen 10 Sep, TASS--Cuba's Foreign Affairs Minister Isidoro Malmierca has strongly criticised the U.S. aggressive course directed at heightening tensions in the Caribbean with a view to weakening the national liberation movement in the countries of that region.

The Cuban minister told a press conference in Copenhagen, where he is currently on an official visit, that the Washington administration does not stop its provocative attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua whose people embarked on the path of revolutionary transformation. He pointed out that the United States is expanding military, economic and political support for El Salvador's ruling military-civilian junta which is responsible for massacres in that country.

Isidoro Malmierca expressed serious concern over the threat of American intervention in El Salvador to save the junta in the face of the people's mounting revolutionary movement.

PERUVIAN CP CONFERENCE ON 'NEW POLITICAL SITUATION'

LD120719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Listov reports: "Peruvian Communist Party Conference"]

[Text] Lima, 3 Sep--The Fifth National Conference of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] took place over 3 days in the Peruvian capital. Taking part in its work were about 200 delegates--members of the Central Committee, leaders of regional and district party committees and also delegates elected at regional conferences.

Discussing the report of Jorge Del Prado, secretary general of the PCP Central Committee, on the political situation which has arisen in Peru since the 18 May presidential election, the conference delegates noted that a bourgeois government has come to power, characterized by adherence to the capitalist system and dependence on American imperialism.

The delegates' speeches stressed that, despite the unfavorable result of the presidential election for democratic forces, the working class and the broad working people's masses have not stopped fighting to defend their vital socioeconomic interests. The conference delegates noted that objective conditions exist in Peru now for the formation of a broad people's front capable of rebuffing the offensive by reaction.

The new political situation which has emerged in Peru and throughout Latin America, the conference participants stated, demands that Peruvian communists mobilize all forces with a view to strengthening the party's unity and turning it into the militant vanguard of the working class.

The Fifth PCP National Conference adopted a decision to hold the eighth (extraordinary) party congress early next year.

SOVIET MUSLIM LEADER INTERVIEWED ON FAITH, DUTY

LD111020 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Reporter Roland Lehmann interview with Abdulghani Abdullayev, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan; date not specified--Abdullayev's answers in Russian fading to German translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Are the rights and duties of a citizen in the socialist USSR compatible with his Islamic faith, with the commands of the Koran?

[Answer] It is well known that the Islamic religion calls on people to take advantage of their rights. We Islamic believers regard the right to life as the first right of mankind. We regard it as man's highest right. In addition to fundamental human rights there are also religious rights, for which all the prerequisites exist in the Soviet Union. For example, there are mosques and churches in all towns and villages in all regions of the Soviet Union. Thus, our people are given all the rights and opportunities to practise their traditional customs. This is granted by our government, the Soviet Government. We Muslims of the Soviet Union, Central Asia and Kazakhstan, can pursue our religious activities without hindrance.

[Question] I take it, from what you say, that you can practise your religion freely here?

[Answer] No one is persecuted for his faith here. That is even forbidden by law here in the Soviet Union. Anyone can follow his religious beliefs in the Soviet Union, wherever he lives and whenever he wants to. I should like to stress once again that in the Uzbek Republic and in the Soviet Union there are sections of the penal code which forbid anyone to despise or persecute someone because of his religion. This is also laid down in the Constitution. Article 52 says that every Soviet citizen has religious freedom, and that is guaranteed--by the Constitution.

[Question] Freedom to practise one's religion is thus a constitutional reality. How do the faithful contribute to the further development of state and society?

[Answer] It is known abroad, too, that the faithful also played a big part in the October Revolution and that we are actively participating from within. Lenin said right at the outset that the revolution was a class matter and not a religious matter. Today, that still applies. Soviet Muslims actively participate in the construction of our kolkhozes and enterprises and we are very proud of the fact that, as Islamic believers, we are--as are all other citizens of the Soviet Union--joint owners and proprietors of this country. For this reason, we Muslims do full justice to the right to full responsibility, and use all our enthusiasm and strength for creative work in the development of our new social order in the Soviet Union.

[Question] You said earlier that man's highest right is the right to life. Life must be maintained, but life can be maintained only in peace.

[Answer] The (?call) to peace is one of Islam's main teachings. Some researchers even proceed from the premise that the word "Islam" has its roots in the old word (?selim) and (?selim) means peace. But peace safeguards life, safeguards man's worldly possessions. For this reason, when we pray to God, we believe that we must repeatedly call on people to undertake active deeds for peace. The problem of peace is very topical and very pressing right now. The threat of an arms race is growing more acute. This process must be halted, because if it continues without check it may even result in life on earth being jeopardized. This potential threat to peace exists, and for that reason our chairman the mufti and we have taken great trouble to support the process of disarmament, because we understand what dangers can be conjured up for mankind. We Islamic believers condemn those politicians in the West who, under the pretext that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries harbor aggressive plans, constantly increase their own military potential. All this represents a threat to the peoples of the world. The Koran says that he who lays claim to the lives of others will himself be destroyed.

CSA REPORT ON GRAIN, HARVEST IN EASTERN REGIONS

LD120450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The main harvest front is passing through eastern regions of the country. The cereals harvest still has to be gathered here on an enormous area--42 million hectares, which is one-third of all the country's grain fields. Kazakhstan's grain workers are currently leading the competition among farmers of this large region. This was reported by the USSR Central Statistical Department.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11 SEP

LD120522 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Grain has been cut on 1 million hectares in Novosibirskaya Oblast. This is nearly half the area planted; 60 percent has been threshed. (0000 GMT)

Cutting of grain is being completed on the 2 millionth hectare in Kokchetavskaya Oblast; this is more than 70 percent of the area. (0100 GMT)

Winter crops have been sown on 300,000 hectares in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, which is 80 percent of the area. Early plowing has been completed on 1.5 million hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast; this is two-thirds of the plan. Winter crop sowing is underway. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting of corn for grain was completed in Samarkandskaya Oblast today; an average of 90 quintals per hectare has been achieved. (0500 GMT)

The final stage of grain harvesting has started in the Soviet Union. Crops have been gathered from 91.6 million hectares, which is 74 percent of the area sown. In many parts of the country bad weather slows down the rate of harvesting, but with the help of large numbers of machines, farmers expect to finish gathering a bumper harvest in a few days. The Soviet Union's main eastern wheat producer, Kazakhstan, intends to sell the government 16 million tons of wheat. Harvesting is nearing completion in another important farm area, the Ukraine. In the past 15 years the output of grain in this country has increased by 50 percent. (0800 GMT)

The period of cold weather which has begun in Omskaya Oblast has affected the rate of harvesting. Grain growers are mobilizing all mechanical and technical equipment and also their experience and skill. They are striving to use every hour of good weather in the fields. To date more than 100,000 tons of grain have reached the elevators and grain reception points. (0900 GMT)

After several years of drought, a good harvest, more than 16 quintals per hectare of grain on average in the oblast, has been achieved in Siberia. Many farms are getting a yield of 25 to 30 quintals. However, the harvest season, always contracted, has been cut down by 2 weeks. This morning grain farmers in the oblast began cutting grain on the second million hectare, while 2.2 million hectares are under grain. Some 60 percent of the grain cut has been threshed. The head of the oblast harvest headquarters says in an interview that Novosibirskaya farmers are determined to achieve a good harvest, with much shock labor underway to complete it in 3 to 4 weeks. However, there are still reserves of shock labor unused; many farms leave a large gap between reaping and threshing and do not always use machinery well, especially vehicles. The oblast headquarters is helping out with extra transport where it can. Teams are also at work to keep roads in good condition. (0905 GMT)

Harvesting on the virgin lands of Kazakhstan has been hampered in recent days by bad weather, with rain in all rayons of North Kazakhstan causing harvesting rates to drop slightly. In Kustanayskaya Oblast grain crops have been cut on almost 90 percent of the fields and threshed on half of them. Three-quarters of grain crops have been cut to date in Kokchetavskaya Oblast, although frequent rain here is hampering threshing; only one-quarter of the crops have been threshed so far in the oblast. On the positive side, however, a good cereal crop has been managed and farmers plan to sell the state 145-150 million puds of grain. To date 400,000 tons of raw cotton has been delivered to procurement points in Uzbekistan, one-quarter of the crop has been harvested in Bukharskaya Oblast. It is intended that 4 million tons of cotton will be harvested by machines, more than two-thirds of the whole crop. The total pledge is 5.85 million tons. Winter crop sowing is in progress in Ukraine. The weather has delayed the clearing of the fields for the next crop. To date only three-quarters of the winter crop area has been plowed. But sowing is going on simultaneously and 4 million hectares have been planted to winter crops, 3 million to grain. (1100 GMT)

Agricultural workers of Mariyskaya ASSR are overcoming difficulties. Because of the bad weather, most combines have been converted to half-tracks and in places where access is difficult they are even being towed by tractors. For the active ventilation of saturated grain, apart from works grain driers, use is being made everywhere of installations made by Selkhoztekhnika. The farm-built covered threshing floors are playing a large role in the uninterrupted processing of grain. These threshing floors have a total capacity of over 250,000 tons of grain. (1200 GMT)

Over 20 million hectares of grain has been cut in Kazakhstan and three-quarters of this has been threshed. This is the decisive period of the harvest, and is taking place in difficult weather. (1430 GMT)

Grain crops have been reaped on 1 million hectares to date in Novosibirskaya Oblast. This is almost half of the area to be harvested. Sixty percent of the reaped crops have been threshed. Harvesting and transport teams are working from morning to late at night to take advantage of every hour of good weather. (1600 GMT)

The center of the harvest today shifted to Siberian and North Kazakhstan regions. Reaping of grain goes on day and night in the virgin lands. Almost 19 million hectares of cereals in Kazakhstan have been gathered. (1750 GMT)

In Ryazanskaya Oblast, mass harvesting of 95,000 hectares of potatoes has begun. Combines have to move slowly, as the crop has been damaged by rain. (1900 GMT)

The main harvesting work has now begun in the eastern regions. More than 42 million hectares of cereals are to be harvested there. This is one-third of all the country's cornfields. (2100 GMT)

HARVESTING PERFORMANCE THROUGH END OF AUGUST REVIEWED

LD111351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "September Harvest"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 1 September 78.3 million hectares or 63 percent of grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) has been reaped in the country and that 65.5 million hectares or 84 percent of the reaped crops had been threshed.

Some 9.6 million hectares or 22 percent of winter crops have been sown, and 13.5 million hectares or 12 percent of the quota of land for fall plowing.

Fall has come. But there is still much to be done in the fields. The weather was favorable to the harvest in the east and south of the country. The arable farmers of Kustanayskaya, Orenburgskaya, Turgayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Saratovskaya and Karagandinskaya oblasts conducted the harvest well this week.

Some 44.6 million hectares or 59 percent of grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) have been reaped in the RSFSR. This is slightly lower than last year. But last week the cutting and threshing rates increased. Some 6,500 hectares of grain crops were reaped in 7 days against 4,800 in the previous week.

The harvest is nearing completion in the Ukraine--here 13.5 million hectares of 91 percent of grain crops have been reaped and 12.9 million hectares threshed.

Throughout the country work rates increased on the whole during the week. Some 13.1 million hectares of grain crops were harvested and 10.5 million hectares threshed. The highly productive work of machine operators in the eastern grain fields is having its effect. Thus by 1 September, the Kazakhstan virgin lands, competing for a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress and striving to make their own considerable contribution to procuring the 1 billion poods of grain crops which the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have pledged to sell to the country, had cut 7.2 million hectares and threshed 3.1 million hectares of grain crops.

The situation is not easy in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where the grain and leguminous crops are spread over an area of 16.7 million hectares. The rains are greatly hindering the harvest. So far 5.2 million hectares of grain crops have been threshed. The arable farmers and local party, economic and soviet organs are making energetic efforts to accelerate the harvest regardless of the conditions. City dwellers, students and Soviet army-men have been mobilized to assist the countryside. The harvest must be gathered, the grain must be stored in the state granaries, the livestock fodder must be ensured. In the Non-Chernozem Zone now, as in a number of other regions, the extent to which machinery is used and its productivity in the harvest play a decisive role.

How can output of combine harvesters be increased when the weather is changeable, the soil waterlogged and movement in the fields difficult? Where the experts give it thought and strive, they find an answer to this question. They double the wheels on combine harvester drive axles and mount specially prepared disks with non-skid wheel grips (the machine operators call them "squirrel cages") on the front axle hubs, or fix caterpillar tracks to them.

On a number of farms in the Moscow region the harvest has proceeded in such a way. Cereals are being cut with E-280 haymaking complexes, and all material is being loaded onto trucks and taken off to threshing floors, where it is fire-dried until ready. Combines then thresh the grain there and then at the threshing floor.

For drying the grain crop windrows, the farms of Tulsckaya Oblast make extensive use of an agitator designed at the Yefremovskiy Sovkhoz. The machine operators placed an ordinary pickup header on the frame of a mounted mower and fitted a reducer. The unit prepares 70 hectares of windrows for threshing in one shift. The innovation has proved extremely convenient in bad weather and makes it possible to eliminate the gap between harvesting and threshing.

All this is troublesome, of course. It requires initiative and resourcefulness. Alas, few experts and farm managers display these qualities which are so essential now. Thus, in a number of places the harvesting has been unjustifiably protracted. [paragraph continues]

They have already been 1 month harvesting the grain in Tambovskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts, and have harvested only 65 and 73 percent of the grain crops respectively. Progress is slow in Gorkovskaya, Kirovskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts. The Altay has begun cutting its third million hectare, but Novosibirskaya Oblast has only just passed the 400,000 mark. Harvesting rates are the main thing now, along with protecting the harvest and with grain crop quality. Delay here is unacceptable; nature gives the arable farmers too little time in the fall.

And other, highly labor-intensive work must be carried out in September. In a few days the same farms of the Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts are faced with beginning to harvest sugar beet and potatoes, sowing many more winter crops and plowing the fall plowland. Weather is weather, as they say.... What can you do--it is being so unkind to the arable farmer now. But one must not complain about it--one must simply adapt to it, value each fine hour and find the best ways of using machinery.

Speaking in Alma-Ata at the celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted among the shortcomings in agricultural development the ever increasing losses in crops already cultivated, particularly in vegetables and potatoes. These shortcomings have now been noticed in a number of places. Eliminating them during the harvesting for storage is one of the most important tasks now not only for arable farmers but for procurement and trade workers.

Last week was marked by the cotton growers' beginning their "white harvest," as they call it. The country's main suppliers of raw cotton--the Uzbek kolkhozes and sovkhozes--have begun mechanized picking.

The spirits of the country's arable farmers are high this September. This month they are faced with performing a great amount of many different types of work. Success depends on being organized and coordinated and on the skillful deployment of machinery.

SILAGE-PROCUREMENT PROGRESS, DELAYS REPORTED

LD111355 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Aug 80 p 3

[Livestock specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Higher Rates of Silage Making"]

[Excerpts] It took only 5 days for the harvesting and transportation complex of "Zapovit Il'icha" Kolkhoz in Novoodesskiy rayon, Nikolayevskaya Oblast, to lay in 8,200 tons of corn for silage. Four KSS-2.6 combines and 25 transport units worked round the clock on the farm. The units were equipped with additional electric lighting. The group utilization of harvesting machinery, circular movement by transport, efficient technical servicing by a mobile workshop, flexible technological maneuvering controlled by a special staff, good ideological backup for work--all this in conjunction--guaranteed success.

Silage--and on most farms this is the main winter fodder--is being procured in all parts of the country. By 25 August 96.7 million tons of silage had been laid in and 31.2 million tons of prepared succulent fodder had been obtained. Stocks are increasing more rapidly than last year on the farms of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia, the Komi, Mariyskaya, Dagestanskaya, Checheno-Ingushskaya, Udmurtskaya and Kalmytskaya autonomous republics, and also Vologodskaya, Ivanovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kurganskaya, Amurskaya and many other oblasts of the RSFSR.

The laying in of "winter pasture," as silage is called, and not without reason, for its high fodder value, is taking place in special conditions this year. [paragraph continues].

In a number of regions the weather has, on the one hand, delayed the start of mass silage making and made the composition of the green matter poorer and is continuing to complicate field work, and on the other hand it has promoted the growth of silage crops and the re-growth of grasses cut earlier. Every potential exists for procuring more silage than planned. The main thing now is to store the green matter rapidly, strictly observing the correct techniques and making wide use of the recommendations of science and the achievements of the leading workers.

It is particularly important to speed up the laying down of silage on the farms of Siberia--the weather leaves the farmers only a few days, and in some regions the corn sowings have already been affected by frost. A good initiative has been put forward in these conditions by the Tyumenskaya Oblast machine operators, who adopted pledges to basically finish harvesting silage crops in August. Here, too, large harvesting and transportation complexes have been of assistance, concentrating all the machinery in a single force. Powerful trucks, invariably towing trailers, are used for transporting the green matter to the trenches, and most of the fodder is laid down in lined trenches. Many detachments are working to contract: This method, first used in Yalutorovskiy Rayon, is being introduced on most of the oblast's farms. The rate of silage making here is greater than last year. Succulent fodder is being laid in more rapidly than a year ago in Omskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts too. Less green matter has been laid down than last year by farms in the Altaskiy and in Krasnoyarskiy krays.

Silage-making techniques have particular features this year. Not infrequently excessively moist matter has to be laid down for storage. In view of this, on Kalinin Kolkhoz in Khmelnitskaya Oblast's Kamenets-Podolskiy Rayon they are adding straw to the corn matter. The bottom of a concrete-lined trench is covered with a 60 cm layer of barley straw, followed by a 40 cm layer of corn, then another half-meter layer of straw, and so forth. Each layer is tamped down thoroughly and bacterial ferment is added to the fodder. Any trench with a capacity of 3,000-4,000 tons is filled in not more than 5 days. This method not only improves the quality but increases the stocks of succulent fodder--the kolkhoz has decided to lay down at least 12 tons per cow. Losses during silage making will be much lower and fodder quality higher if chemical preservatives, carbamide and other nitrogenous substances are added to the matter being laid down. The Tadzhikistan farmers are making wide use of progressive methods and have added chemical preservatives to more than 80 percent of the silage laid down: in Belorussia they have been added to 64 percent, and in Estonia--63 percent. In the RSFSR the use of chemical preservatives has been introduced particularly widely in Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Permskaya oblasts. Where chemical preservatives are used losses of nutrients are reduced practically to nil--that has been well proved by science and in practice. So it is all the more surprising that in a number of places this valuable method is still not prescribed. In Kirgizia, for instance, only 0.5 percent of fodder has been laid down with preservatives. This method is being poorly introduced by farms in Vologodskaya, Tulsкая, Lipetskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts. It is not used at all in Novosibirskaya Oblast.

Nor is such a reliable method of increasing the protein content of fodder as that of enriching the matter with nitrogenous substances, primarily carbamide, used everywhere. Whereas in Belorussia nitrogenous additives have been incorporated in 60 percent of the succulent fodder, in Tadzhikistan 81 percent has been enriched and in Estonia--67 percent, in Uzbekistan only 0.2 percent of the silage has received such additives. Kalininskaya Oblast farms have laid in "protein silage" to make up about 50 percent of the total quantity, but in Moskovskaya Oblast it is less than 3 percent.

The laying down of silage goes on: 263 million tons must be laid down. The volume of work is great, and what is planned will only be fulfilled by those who ensure high work rates in all tasks in the fields and at the silage trenches. And how do things stand as regards the procurement of other fodders? The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 25 August the country's farms had procured 47 million tons of hay (61 percent of plan), 64.1 million tons of cured hay (92 percent) and 38.4 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodders (33 percent). Some 5.43 million tons of artificially dried green fodder has been produced (71 percent). Fodder procurement goes on.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS URALS FOR AGRICULTURE TALKS

LD120358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in the south Urals from 9-11 September. He visited a number of sovkhoses and kolkhozes in Chelyabinskaya Oblast, where he learned in detail about the progress of agricultural work, talked to party, administrative and economic chiefs, specialists, and field and farm workers, and examined the fulfillment of socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. Particular attention was devoted to the conditions of work and everyday life of sovkhos and kolkhoz workers and collective farmers during the fall campaign in the fields. Talks were held at the obkom, during which Comrade Solomentsev emphasized the need for bringing into play all reserves for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 5-year plan in industry and agriculture.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY FARM WORK--The typhoon originating in the Pacific Ocean has affected a significant area of Primorskiy Kray, causing heavy precipitation in some areas. As a result of this, field work in some areas has ceased. The total area of potatoes harvested prior to the rains is approximately 7,000 hectares, about one-third of the potato crop sown. More than 50,000 tons of vegetables have been delivered to trading organizations and processing enterprises, which is far less than half of the planned amount. Among the priority tasks in harvesting work is the harvesting of corn, which was planted on an area of 105,000 hectares. No less than 2 million tons of this crop should be stored. So far, 44,400 hectares of corn have been harvested, with slightly over 60 percent of the planned amount stored. There are smaller reserves of vitaminous grass meal this year than last year. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80 SK]